

Letter From President Frost

Matters and Things in New York

Dear Citizen Readers:

New York is a busy place. And a place of brightness, electricity at night, and a good degree of sunshine by day.

And it is always in trouble because of improvements! And this week we have had the streets blocked by snow.

It is more than twenty years since I first came to New York to find help for Berea. A large number of those who were my first friends here have already finished their earthly course. Dr. Atterbury, Mr. Kennedy, D. Willis James, Wm. E. Dodge, Anthony Dey, and a host of others are passed to their reward. And this week two more of our strongest supporters have gone.

And others of our friends are suffering from the new tariff. One man showed me how his company had lost \$78,000 this year, in place of making \$100,000 last year. Still the business men are keeping up their courage remarkably well.

Not a few Berea people are now dwellers in New York and Brooklyn. We have called upon Bruce Barton in his new home, 31 West 11th street, and had telephone conversation with John R. Rogers, and Rev. C. Rexford Raymond.

There is no reduction in the cost of living in New York as yet. Nearly everything is higher in price than five years ago.

Our son, Norman, is here for a few days attending the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Teachers College of Columbia University. His work is that of Supervisor of rural schools in Vermont.

Washington's birthday, coming on Sunday, has had attention from all the preachers, and Monday will be the official holiday.

All things considered, I had rather be in Berea than in New York.

Mrs. Frost and I are both somewhat under the weather and find that a hotel is not the best place for people who are not perfectly well.

"ABE MARTIN" ON ADVERTISING

In The American Magazine, "Abe Martin," the Indiana philosopher, makes the following remarks on advertising:

"What's become of the old-time merchant that used to set a tubful of dried apples and a keg of mackerel in front of his store and then go to sleep?"

"Ever" feller that don't advertise ain't a fool, but very few fools advertise.

"The feller that don't know how to advertise is about as bad as the feller that don't believe in it."

"Folks are allus anxious to see somebody they've read so much about, and they'd be just as crazy to see a clothes-wringer or anything else under the same circumstances."

BRIEFLY SPEAKING

There are a number of interesting things in The Citizen this week—as usual. Some people don't need to be told that because they read it "from river to liver"; others merely "glance" at the news. Get your money's worth!

Watch for the announcement of our new serial story, next week.

A Very Old Criticism

It has recently been alleged that the college does not adequately fit the young man for business life. It is an old complaint. Back in the middle of the seventeenth century Samuel Pepys, whose humorous diary is widely good reading, was appointed secretary of the naval board, which was really secretary of the navy. Pepys was a Cambridge man, but he had to learn the multiplication table after he entered the public service. And he proved a right competent naval administrator, after all. Kansas City Star.

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Can You Read? Do You?

We measure the civilization of a nation by the proportion of its people who can read or write.

It is not a perfect test, for some people who cannot read think more than those who can; but as a rule reading means thinking; and thinking is the great thing for a human!

Now the people who take The Citizen can read—the question is, do they?

The Citizen cannot do you good if you just use it to kindle the fire!

Are you reading the Sunday School lesson each week?

Are you reading the Mountain Farming?

Are you reading the Children's Column?

Are you reading the Continued Stories?

Are you keeping up with the doings of the Legislature?

Are you using one of our files to keep your clippings from The Citizen?

Do you have the children read aloud?

EXPERT TO FIX R. R. VALUATION

CREATION OF POST ADVOCATED BY CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION.

GOVERNOR GIVES ATTENTION

Bill Authorizing Appointment Had Been Refused a Place on the Calendar—In Argument for Legislation, Lawrence Finn Looks Ahead To Possible Purchase of Railways by Government.

(By Ernest W. Helm.)

Frankfort.—House Bill No. 317, refused first reading and a place in the calendar, proves to contain more merit than at first understood, and it is likely to be made a vital issue in the near future. The bill authorizes the governor, attorney general and chairman of the state railroad commission to appoint an engineer and expert as consultant to assist in taking the physical valuation of railroads in Kentucky in conjunction with the interstate commerce commission.

Chairman Lawrence Finn has just brought the bill to the attention of Gov. McCreary. "There is no one connected with the railroad commission who has either the time or the knowledge to do this work," said Chairman Finn. "The physical valuation of railroads made by the interstate commerce commission will be the future basis for rate making and taxation, and possibly the basis for the purchase of the companies' property by the government, if such a purchase is undertaken by the national government. The valuation placed on railroad property in Kentucky in the matter of freight rates and taxation means millions of dollars to the commonwealth and to the people for all time to come. I can think of nothing of more material importance than that the valuation is rightly made."

Gov. McCreary asked Mr. Finn to put his argument in writing, and he may become sponsor for the bill.

Stubborn Fight on Glenn Bill.

Because of the desire of those back of the movement to enlarge the powers of the state rating board whereby it may fix fire insurance rates in Kentucky to substantiate for the Glenn Bill in the senate the bill of Representative Greene, of Carroll, that passed the house, action on the Glenn measure was postponed in the upper branch of the general assembly. Eighty-four fire insurance companies doing business in Kentucky have notified their special agents to stop cancellation of policies for renewal purposes, on the ground that the practice would impede the fight on the pending rating bill. Withdrawal of the companies from the state in the event of the passage of the rating bill, it is pointed out, would be ineffective should the practice be continued. It is said that concert of action was decided upon at a conference of managers held in Chicago.

Convicts Leaving On Parole.

State Parole Agent Henry Cox met with 257 convicts in the chapel of the reformatory to discuss their parole. These are the men who are entitled to go out as soon as they are provided with employment. A great many of them will be scattered through different parts of eastern Kentucky in mining and construction work. A score have been released and Chairman O'Sullivan, of the prison commission, said the men will be paroled as fast as they can be provided with employment. One benefit from the exodus as he sees it is doing away with the double cell. Under the intermediate sentence law the prison population has

increased, because the short-term prisoners formerly got out by commutation sooner than they do now, having to serve the full minimum. As a result it has been necessary to put two men in some of the cells.

Change in Primary Law.

The bill of Representative Cary, of McLean county, amending the present primary election law, passed the house by the vote of 68 to 6. The measure eliminates the necessity of a person securing a certain number of signatures to a petition before his name can go on a party ballot for nomination to office, merely requiring him to file a declaration, vouched for by two reputable voters under oath, that he has the necessary qualifications for office, and that he supported the nomination of the party whose nomination he is seeking in the last general election. It also makes unnecessary the holding of a primary election in a district where the candidate, or candidates, is without opposition.

State Normal is Praised.

The Western Kentucky Normal School at Bowling Green was given a clean bill by the Senate "Probe" committee. The report says: "The committee is of the opinion that of the public institutions investigated, the Western Kentucky Normal school presents the cleanest bill of health. We should suggest that all the institutions of Kentucky receiving state aid should with the same regard for economy and efficiency, discharge their respective duties."

Plan For Farm Training.

A strong argument in favor of teaching agriculture in the rural schools and defending the normal schools is advanced by State Rural School Supervisors T. J. Coates and F. C. Bilton and State High School Supervisor McHenry Rhoads, who joined in a statement to the press. They declare that the "soil of Kentucky is being depleted by unwise systems of cultivation, and the yield of her acres is far below what it should be. It is an economic necessity that agriculture should be taught in the schools in order to conserve the fertility of the soil and to increase the yield. Some may say these things will come about without the schools. They will come about much faster if the children are trained properly."

"It is an economic necessity because the people of the cities are vitally interested in reducing the high cost of living. To bring this about the farmers must produce more and market better. Knowledge of better methods will help the farmers."

"It is an economic necessity in order to keep more of our bright boys on the farm. This can be done only by the right kind of education. Our schools now are training the children away from the farm."

Express Regulation Bill.

Among various measures causing interest is that of Senator Charles H. Knight, of Louisville, seeking to regulate express companies operating in the state by placing them under the supervision of the state railroad commission and giving to the commission the right to fix rates. The Knight bill is in the Senate and a similar measure has been introduced in the house. The two measures were taken up at a joint session of the house and senate committees to which they were referred, respectfully, and reported favorably in both branches of the legislature. J. E. Vance, of Louisville, superintendent of the southern district of the Adams Express company, and various others, appeared before the joint committee in opposition to the bills.

Accounting Bill Is Passed.

With but two dissenting votes, the Houchcraft uniform accounting bill was passed. It provides for the installation of a uniform, modern system of bookkeeping in all state offices. The budget system for state offices, departments and institutions is provided

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UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

Legislators and Passes

The legislator has no way of compensating the railroad for the pass it gives him except by favoring legislation in the interest of the railroad. By accepting a pass he does not bind himself by a formal contract to favor the roads, but he places himself under such obligations that he is expected to at least be lenient with the giant railroad corporations.—Winchester Sun.

A Mother Risks Life

Mrs. J. C. McClanahan, of Bell Creek, Floyd County, showed what mother-love is when she three times entered her burning home to rescue her children.

She had left the house on an errand and found the building enveloped in flames when she returned. Remembering that she had left the baby on the bed, she dashed into the house and rescued it. The two older children had sought refuge under the bed and she had to drag each of them out by force. All three of the children were severely burned, as well as the mother, whose clothing was almost entirely burned from her body.

It is feared that neither the mother nor children can recover.

Dr. Patterson Goes to Washington

The bill for the establishment of a great national university at Washington comes up in Congress very soon, and Dr. James R. Patterson, ex-President of Kentucky State University, is to go to Washington to speak in favor of the bill.

The Association of Presidents of State Universities is heartily in favor of the bill and Dr. Patterson goes to speak for that body.

It will be an honor and a pleasure for Kentucky to have a material share in the establishment of this great university.

Gas Line Broken by Explosion

In testing the new gas line into Louisville a large section of the pipe gave way and nearly 5,000,000 cubic feet of gas escaped before the nearest gate valve could be closed. The gas was driven at a pressure of 350 lbs. to the square inch and continued to escape for over four hours.

The pipe line had not yet been turned over by the Pittsburgh Construction Company which had the work in hand.

The explosion shook the ground and shattered window panes over a wide district.

It took place eight miles east of Louisville.

Pulaski to Vote on Good Roads.

County Judge Robert Jasper has called a special election to be held April 17th for the purpose of voting a bond issue of \$300,000 to build pikes in Pulaski county. The County Judge and members of the Fiscal Court are said to be in favor of such an issue.

The commissioners to handle the money and supervise construction will be elected at the same time.

Good roads are needed in other counties besides Pulaski.

Wets Triumph Through a Technicality

Circuit Judge Stout, in the Scott County Circuit Court, handed down a decision which declares the last local option election void and of no effect. His decision was based upon the ground that the call for the election was not upon the petition of twenty-five per cent of the voters in each precinct. Originally the petition was signed by a sufficient number but the "wets" used means to persuade a number of the signers to withdraw their names.

The "drys" are preparing for another election and are in hopes of receiving the will of the majority in Scott county despite the attempts of the liquor men to thwart the people's desires.

Chief Forester Henry S. Graves estimates the timber losses due to forest fires to be nearly 59,000,000 board feet, valued at about \$82,000 and the damage to young growth and forage at \$140,000, making a total of \$222,000. There were 4,520 fires reported for the year, nearly twice as many as in 1912.

Eggs from China

A St. Louis merchant, who has received 35,000 eggs from China, plans to sell them at 20 cents a dozen and still make a profit.

This is part of a shipment of 300,000 dozen consigned to various American dealers. Eggs are now being imported from Russia, Italy, Germany and France.

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Lexington to Observe Sabbath

The Ben-Ali Theatre has unconsciously done a great service, for its announcement to give Sunday performances aroused such a storm of opposition that not only does the theatre close on Sunday but even the moving picture shows are to be closed.

At a large mass meeting Sunday night in the Opera House the violation of the Sabbath was denounced in no uncertain terms by laymen and ministers alike. Many prominent business men spoke and such public sentiment was aroused that a committee was appointed to bring about a proper observance of the Sabbath in Lexington. The barber shops are also to be closed on Sunday.

10,000,000 Fish for Kentucky

At Senator James' request ten million game fish are to be sent to re-

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The Citizen

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KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION

No Whiskey Advertisements!
No Immodest News Items!

GET IT—THE DICTIONARY HABIT!

Your pen hesitates over siege, is it or er? You finally write both, one over the other.

You want to write that a certain word in a sentence duplicates another, and you are in doubt whether to call it pleonastic or tautological. Not being able to decide, you humbly say that the word is a duplication.

"Jo, how do you spell rheumatism?" "Mother, what is a rhomb?" "Ellen, is battle-ship a compound or one word?" "Father, how do you divide accomplish? After the m or after the p?" Such queries as these fly briskly around the ordinary home.

The dictionary habit is a rare trait. It is always better to go to the dictionary than to ask any one. It is always best to pause in what one is writing and by the aid of the dictionary resolve on the spot any doubt or question that has arisen.

The dictionary habit costs a little time and trouble. Dictionaries are big and heavy. They are not always at hand. It is much easier to take the lazy way and shout an inquiry at whoever is near by. It requires some determination and vigor to consult the dictionary whenever it should be consulted.

But the gains are instant and cumulative. In the course of a year they become noticeable and exceedingly valuable. When you begin the practice, and firmly resolve to allow no doubt as to words to pass without a solution of the problem, you will be astonished to see how many such doubts you have been allowing to go uninvestigated, how many chances for information and betterment you have been letting pass unimproved.

You hear some one say "fin-ance," and you mentally question the pronunciation. But you make no note to carry the question further, you are not in the habit of carrying such questions further, and so you go right along, as you have been going along for the past twenty years, pronouncing that word obscurely, with a convenient mumble that is half-way between the long and the short one, while the accent is on neither syllable or on both of them.

A small matter, you say. You do not talk much about "fin-ance," anyway.

Yes, perhaps; but a general hesitancy of speech, a lack of confidence in the use of this great tool, this chief means of impressing yourself upon the world, is anything but a small matter. The consciousness of correct speech will do more than you realize toward giving you decision of character, and a commanding influence among men.

In addition, there is the intellectual pleasure that comes from the study of words. I do not speak of that, because I am talking to those that have not formed the dictionary habit, and would not believe me if I expatiated on that point. Just try it, and you will see!—C. E. World.

Found an Excuse.

In a north of England school a penny savings bank has been introduced to encourage thrift among the children. Mrs. Murphy had given her young hopeful threepence to put into the bank, but on the way to school Patrick had been tempted and fallen. On his return home his mother looked at the empty and said:

"Shure, there's only threepence mucked down here," thw's that?" "Oh, mother," said Patrick, "thit's all the luv the teacher had!" Ex change

TAKE TIME TO SMILE



The Ruling Passion.

"Great Scot, but this is a noisy town! Does the racket keep up this way all the time?"

"I should say not. Today is an extra occasion."

"What's all the hurrah about?"

"The Antinote society has just put over another one of its pet ordinances and the special committees are celebrating the victory."

Wasn't a Ghost.

The Irishman was relating to some friends in Glasgow how one night on retiring to bed he fancied he saw a ghost, and having a revolver handy he fired at it. Next morning he examined the object he had shot and discovered it to be his shirt.

"What did you do then?" exclaimed one of the company.

"Bedad, I just thanked heaven I wasn't inside at it," replied Pat.

What He Said.

"I don't see why you object to woman suffrage. Before we were married you said you'd go to the ends of the earth for me."

"No, I didn't. You misunderstood me."

"I did not."

"You certainly did."

"What did you say, then?"

"I said I'd go to the polls for you."

NOW, THEN!



"I suppose your sister has forgotten me, hasn't she?"

"I guess not."

"Why, does she ever speak of me?"

"Sure. Only this mornin' she spoke of how lucky it was she shook you when she did."

Putting on Airs.

He deems himself quite lucky, He cuts up many a caper, For he's the cuspadore Of a fifteen-floor skyscraper.

Warp of Women.

"I don't understand my wife."

"How now?"

"When I think I'm going to die, she tells me nothing's the matter with me. Yet sometimes, when I'm feeling my best, she will suddenly burst into tears and say she doesn't know what she is going to do when I am gone."

The Badgered Barber.

The Patron—How old are you, barber?

The Barber (who is used to badgering)—Thirty-nine, sir.

The Patron—And how long have you been bald?

The Barber—Lemme see, sir. Ah, yes; I was quite bald 39 years ago."

Playing Both Ends.

"I shall have a farewell series in America," explained the prominent actress.

"And then you will retire from the stage forever, eh?"

"Not at all. My manager is even now arranging for a welcome-home series on the other side."

The Worst Yat.

"What could be more sad than a man without a country?" asked the high school literature teacher of her class.

"A country without a man," responded a pretty girl just as feelingly.—Woman's Home Companion.

On the Other Hand.

"That political enemy seems likely to leave footprints in the sands of time."

"Perhaps," replied Senator Sorghum; "but on the other hand he may be leaving thumbprints at police headquarters."

Mathematica.

Lilly—Her husband was seventy when he died, and he left her a million.

Daisy—They had been married five years, I think.

Lilly—Yes. Just think—\$200,000 a year!—Puck.

THEIR WOODEN WEDDING.

He was idealistic and poetical. She was practical—a good matrimonial combination. He came home one evening after a hard day at the office and said:

"Maria, my dear, do you realize that tomorrow will be our wooden wedding? We ought to celebrate the occasion somehow, don't you think?"

And she said: "Hank, my darling, I know it. Been thinking about it all day and have it all arranged. I have ordered a big wagon load of kindling wood to be delivered tomorrow afternoon, and you will come home early from the office and carry it into the cellar."

Is There Any Difference?

"I have read this book," said the irate patron, "and it is the worst ever. It has the average penny dreadful looking like a Sunday school tract, and yet you gave it to me when I asked you for a historical romance."

"Oh," gurgled the fair librarian, "I thought you asked me for a hysterical romance!"—Judge.

SERIOUS.



She—And is there no danger?
He—One takes just about the same chances one would getting married.

Dacaptive.

Mary is so sylph like
In kimona or bright bib,
Methinks as she floats by me
She has a floating rib.

Trying to Save Father.

"The songs you and your daughters sing and the daring costumes you wear!" exclaimed the serious woman.

"Yes," replied Mrs. McGudley, "we don't like 'em much ourselves, but we feel it's our duty to make home attractive and keep father away from those extravaganza shows."

Blarney.

Carping Passenger—Why didn't you let me out at Thirteenth street, as I asked you to?

Happy Conductor—Oh'm sorry th' trouble Ol' guy ye, ma'am, but Ol' thought it a shame t' lave sich a purty leddy near sich an unlucky number. Ol'm shpakin' truth!—Puck.

Checkmated.

"I thought I would be clever last Christmas, so I gave my wife some good cigars for a present."

"Then, of course, she gave them to you to smoke."

"She did nothing of the kind. She kept them for company, and won't let me have one even then."

TWO OF A KIND.



"What do you mean by upsetting me when I'm on my way to call on your sister?"

"Well, she was upset, too, when you telephoned that you were goin' to call."

Most Singular.

A youth came back from Panama. Excitement was at highest pitch; He went to call upon his pa And never talked about that "ditch."

Flora McFlimsey.

"Come over this evening and bring your wife."

"I can't, she hasn't a dress fit to wear."

"Why, my wife says she has gowns in all the latest styles."

"I know, but that is the only kind of gowns she has got."

The Compromise.

"How did Jack and Mabel agree over their dispute about the marriage service?"

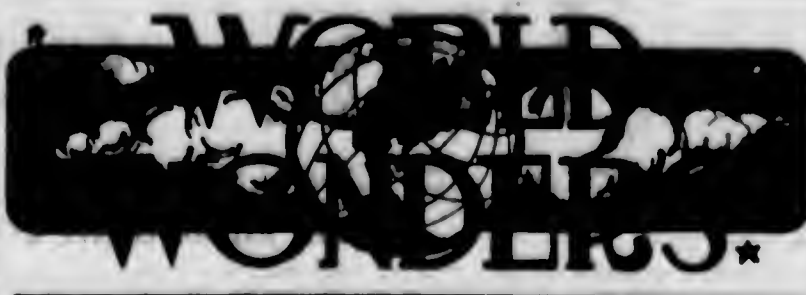
"Mabel told Jack if he would make good on the all-his-worldly-goods endowment proposition, she would make the promise to obey."

Force of Habit.

"Have you ever noticed that oculists are high-tempered?"

"No. Why should they be?"

"Merely because their business develops an eye-rate tendency."



The Christ of the Andes



This famous statue of Christ, which stands in the very heart of the Andes, at Puente del Inca, the dividing line between Argentina and Chile, was its inception to the late King Edward of England. Some years ago he helped adjust the boundary dispute between these countries, and the statue was erected in memory of this victory for peace. It bears this inscription: "Soon shall these mountains crumble to dust than Argentinians and Chileans break the peace which at the feet of Christ the Redeemer they have sworn to maintain."

IN HORACE'S WINE CELLAR



Horace, the Latin poet, of course was a devotee of the wine cup, so when the ruins of his villa at the foot of Mount Lucretilla were excavated recently the discovery of an ample wine cellar was no surprise. A large number of amphorae or wine jars, some of which are here shown, were found in this apartment.

ENORMOUS ENGLISH PIES

A meat pie weighing 300 pounds was recently baked for a banquet given at Gorleston, England. That the English are fond of pie is plainly shown by the famous pie for which Derbyshire, near Ilfracombe, has long been noted. These are baked only upon very special occasions, the very biggest of them all being prepared in 1887, in honor of Queen Victoria's jubilee. It weighed, when cooked, no less than 1,300 pounds, and the ingredients comprised 850 pounds of beef, 160 pounds each of mutton and veal, 140 pounds lamb, 250 pounds lean pork, and enough fowls, geese, pigeons, rabbits, buns, etc., to stock a poultryer's shop. To make the crust 60 sacks of flour were used, mixed with 100 pounds of lard and 50 pounds of butter.

Another similar monster was prepared in 1846 to celebrate the repeal of the corn laws. Yet another was baked in 1788, in commemoration of King George III's recovery from illness; while a fourth was prepared and eaten in 1815, in honor of Wellington's victory over Napoleon on the field of Waterloo.

Highest Dam In the World



Here is a recent photograph of the Arrowrock dam, near Boise, Idaho, which is one of the largest projects ever undertaken by man. This mammoth concrete structure is to be completed some time this year and 243,000 acres of land will be irrigated by means of it. The dam itself will cost about \$5,000,000, and will back up 230,000 acre feet of water of the Boise river. It will be 300 feet high, the world's highest dam, and 1,000 feet long on top. The cost of the entire project will be about \$14,000,000. It is being carried out by the government reclamation service.

TOO MUCH DARKNESS

Faith, Hope and Love Should Fill the Christian's Heart With the True Light.

In the fourth chapter of St. Paul's second epistle to the Corinthians, beginning at the sixth verse, he says: "God, who commanded the light in shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts to give the light of the knowledge of the glory in the face of Jesus Christ." "But we have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us. We are troubled on every side—the apostle in speaking out of the depths of a heartfelt experience—yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in despair; persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed; always bearing about in the body the dying of the Lord Jesus, that the life also of Jesus might be manifest in our body"—that is, the life of him who is the life and the light of men.

You know that light is used as the symbol of all excellence, of all goodness, of all truth, of all purity, of all power, in opposition to darkness, which is the emblem of their opposites.

We have been living too much in the darkness of fear. Take a man who is full of fear, bring him before your mental gaze; see how he is groping and trembling in that darkness; hands outstretched, knees shaking, heart beating wildly, nerves in a racking tension. No man can be himself in such a state.

Afraid of God.

We have been afraid of God, afraid of man, afraid of ourselves. We have been afraid of life, afraid of death. We have been afraid of things we see and of things we do not see; afraid of things that are and of things that are not. In that darkness we are losing our dearest friends and missing taking them for enemies.

There is the darkness of anger. See the angry man. Reason is blinded, judgment is hooded, thought is distracted, language is disjointed, right is choked to blackness of vision and truth itself is bludgeoned into insensibility.

There is the darkness of doubt. Ah, too often we have been wandering in that darkness which, like Egyptian darkness, could be felt; God cannot be seen; goodness is hidden from view; the stars have ceased to shine; the sun is in an eclipse; there is no honor in man; there is no virtue in woman; there is nothing but hypocrisy in the church; nothing but rottenness in society.

There is the darkness of worry. The man perturbed cannot find the way to gain the thing desired. He says: "I can't do it, can't see the way." He wants to accomplish a purpose, but is like the blind man groping, because in that state of worry the faculties are all out of joint.

Dark Man as Trance.

He sees men as trees walking; his vision is opaque. If any of us have been in darkness, let us rejoice in the light which streams today from the face of Jesus Christ, who came to dispel all our darkness regarding the nature of God, the love of God, the relation of man to God and the relation of man to his fellow men.

God is our Father. God is love. We are all his children. Life is God's gift. He will help us meet all its duties, bear all its burdens, endure all its sorrows.

He has brought life and immortality to light and has abolished death, wiped it out, annihilated it.

"Ye are angry and sin not," embodies his teaching. "Doubt not the ultimate reign of goodness, truth and love among men, is the very command given in his coming into the world, for 'the tabernacle of God is among men.'"

"He not solicitous; do not worry," he says. So I plead, with God's good time to bring you out of your difficulties and trials. He will bring you into a wealthy place." He patient.

Let the light of his divine human face stream upon you. Let faith, hope and love rule your hearts. Then your life will be filled with light and you shall rejoice "with the joy that is unspeakable and full of glory."—Rev. Samuel Fallows.

Beginning of Missions.

The modern era of English missions began with Carey. When he wrote his investigation of the missionary problem, that wonderful epitome of the conditions and the needs of the non-Christian world of his day, it was true that discovery and investigation had vastly widened the horizon of missions, and the world was more Christian than in the days of Paul, but it was still largely unknown, only partly discovered and very sparsely occupied by missions. Africa was unexplored, China unknown, Central Asia unvisited, and the principal mission fields of today closed by barriers and difficulties which seemed insurmountable.

Protestants in Korea.

In Korea the total roll of full communicant members of Protestant churches comes to 68,195; probationers, 46,175; other adherents enrolled and regularly attending, 61,797, or a total of all classes of 176,167. There is an average attendance in Sunday school of 109,855. There are 774 parochial schools, with 18,237 scholars attending. Last year there were 334 students in attendance in the theological seminaries. Of this number fifty graduated.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Prof. Frank S. Montgomery, Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES

The time is now here when pruning orchards and grape vines must be done; and a few words on the subject are certainly timely just now. But they will be wasted if no one acts upon them. On the other hand, proper pruning and spraying means the difference between a few knotty and wormy wind falls and an abundant crop of all kinds of fruit, fresh, dried, and canned for next winter.

Tools for Pruning

The best time to prune the orchard is when one of the neighbors has borrowed the ax and you can't find the hatchet. You may be a very handy man with those tools, but not enough so to prune fruit trees properly.

What you need is a saw, a pair of pruning shears, and a good sharp jack knife. If you have but a small orchard you can sharpen up your ordinary hand saw and get along with that and your jack knife. But if you have twenty-five or more trees it will pay you the best kind to invest \$1.50 or \$2.00 in a good pruning saw and a pair of pruning shears.

Pruning Apple Trees

There would be just as much sense in trying to fatten ten hogs on a crib of corn that we know holds only enough for six hogs as to try to get ten bushels of apples from a tree that has only sufficient roots to draw nourishment from the ground for six bushels.

There are three things we can do in this case.

First, we can cultivate and fertilize the ground to get more nourishment to the roots.

Second, we can prune the tree. Third, we can thin the fruit on the trees late in June.

In a good fruit season it is necessary to do all three of these things.

With the idea thoroughly in mind that we cannot get a large perfect fruit with the limbs too thick on the tree, I want to give you five rules for pruning apple trees:

1st. Cut out all dead and dying wood. This is absolutely useless and must come out anyway, so it should come out first, then you can tell the best thing to do next.

2nd. Cut off all water sprouts. These bear no fruit until several years old even on old trees and should all come off and the larger and more thrifty water sprouts are needed to fill in the shape of the tree.

3rd. Leave no stubs. This is very important for if the branches are not trimmed off very close up to the trunk or larger branches, the wound will not heal over, but the stub will rot off in a few years and start your tree to decaying.

4th. Save the fruit spurs. These are the stubby little branches all along the limbs. They never grow long but bear fruit year after year. In fact all the rest of the tree is to bring nourishment to these little spurs that bear the fruit. So do not cut them off from the limbs you expect to leave on the tree, and be careful not to break them off as you climb around through the tree.

5th. Open up the top. This requires good judgment, because the shape of your tree and its condition after you have finished depend largely upon this part of the work. Whenever limbs cross and rub each other the less desirable one should be cut out. One should study carefully.

MUST BE POLITE TO POLICE

Visitor to Montevideo Finds It Necessary to Take Off His Hat When Addressing Patrolmen.

The policeman of Montevideo are mostly of Indian origin. They are always courteous and polite, but they are great sticklers for etiquette. Through ignorance of their customs, a foreigner sometimes finds himself in an embarrassing situation.

One day last summer a well-dressed American stepped up to a policeman in the Plaza Independencia and said in very good Spanish:

"Will you please tell me where the Calle Rincon is?"

The policeman looked haughtily at the stranger and turned away.

The American tried again with still more courtesy:

"Would you be so extremely kind as to very accommodatingly tell me where the Calle Rincon is?"

To his astonishment, the policeman retorted:

"You have no manners, sir!"

Needless to say, the American was quite abashed, but he had to find the Calle Rincon, so he put the question to a Spanish youth who was standing near. The youth, however, very cordially and went some little distance to direct the stranger properly. After the American had thanked him he asked:

"Why did the policeman refuse to answer me?"

"Because," replied the youth, "when you addressed him you neglected to take off your hat."—Youth's Companion.

PRACTICAL TALKS BY GOVERNMENT FARM EXPERTS

No. VI.—Advice to Millers Humane Slaughtering. Poultry Accounting.



(Official News Summary of Up to Date Matters Compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

THE farmer has long relied on the chemist in regard to human food, fertilizer and feeding his cattle. The miller, according to the bureau of chemistry, department of agriculture, has been behind other industries in putting the chemist at work.

The small miller can often attend to his machinery and, in addition, make baking and other tests, but in the larger mills, which manufacture a variety of products and prepare mixed feeds, there should be a division of labor, the miller and the chemist each doing his share of the work.

The moisture content of flour is a point too little considered, according to the department. If in buying and selling grain the moisture is taken into account, as it should be by sound business men, the moisture in flour and meal as well as in the byproducts should also be given suitable attention. The variation of a per cent of moisture in the flour of the big mill is equivalent in a year to thousands of barrels and thousands of dollars.

The moisture content will be one of great importance a year hence. It is contended by some of our leading millers that in judging as to shortage in weight the government should always take into account the moisture content. For example, if flour containing when shipped 12½ per cent of moisture, which has been accepted as the standard, and if the sample shows but 11 per cent of moisture when examined an allowance of 2½ per cent shortage in weight should be allowed. Experiments are now in progress as to the shrinkage in flour as caused by loss of moisture.

The amount of moisture in meal is of even greater importance than in flour, because moisture is not only commercially valueless and influences shrinkage, but also because it is an important factor in causing spoilage. It is therefore especially desirable that the chemist aid the miller in drying to the proper degree.

Poultry Accounting. The department of agriculture has issued a system of poultry accounting which, it is expected, will assist the poultry owner to determine the status of his flock at the end of each year. One of the greatest needs of most poultry keepers is a definite record of expenditures and receipts.

A system formulated by the department consists of a monthly and yearly summary, inventory, balance sheets and yearly record. On the monthly sheet is placed the number of chickens and eggs for each month in the year. All eggs and chickens used at home should be credited to the flock at regular market value, and eggs used for hatching at home should be both credited and debited against the flock at the same price. The labor of the owner should be estimated and charged against the flock each month if desired. The balance at the end of the year will then show the net profit of the flock. The yearly summary sheet consists of the summary of the monthly totals of expenditures and receipts for the year. The inventory sheet should be used at the beginning of each year, and a complete inventory should be taken of the equipment, stock, feed, etc. Each piece of equipment should be listed at its actual value. In the case of buildings which are substantially constructed a 5 per cent deterioration should be sufficient to allow for the passage of a year's time.

The balance sheet shows the actual status of the flock for the year. It will be found desirable to keep a simple egg record for the year in connection with the account, as it will enable the poultry keeper to check up the number of eggs used at home and thus be sure to credit the flock with them.

Poultry and Egg Care. What is regarded as the largest poultry and egg handling extension work ever carried on in this country is now being conducted by the department of agriculture in cooperation with the University of Missouri and the Missouri state poultry board. The government and state are operating two demonstration farms throughout the state.

The work is planned to assist farmers and poultry dealers to obtain a better knowledge of the business, to increase their profits, to increase the supply of poultry and eggs for use as food for the public and to prevent the large waste now existing due to faulty methods of handling.

The Missouri car contains live specimens of the best breeds of poultry adapted to general farm conditions, models of poultry houses, incubating and brooding devices and other appliances used for the raising of poultry. The other car is an especially equipped refrigerator car containing a cooling, candling and chilling room. It is the only one in existence.

Proper Slaughtering. While the federal meat inspection law, administered by the United States department of agriculture, does not have authority to prescribe the particular methods of slaughter, the government co-operates with those working to prevent abuses. The three general methods of slaughter used among civilized people are: bleeding preceded by stunning, bleeding preceded by pithing and bleeding without stunning or pithing.

Stunning produces concussion of the brain and the immediate destruction of consciousness. Stunning previous to bleeding meets the demands of humanitarian sentiment and of hygienic requirements, according to animal industry authorities of the department.

Pithing is performed by a knife thrust through the space between the base of the skull and the first vertebra into the medulla. The pithed animal falls instantly under a complete muscular paralysis, but neither consciousness nor sensibility is immediately destroyed. The paralysis of the vital centers interferes with effective bleeding and does not satisfy either humanitarian or hygienic requirements, and its use should not be encouraged.

The shipping of young calves long distances without the mothers is a cruelty, and the enactment of a law to remedy this abuse has many advocates, among whom are officials of the department. Federal regulations require that animals going through the dipping process be handled as carefully as possible and that cattle be freely watered before they are dipped. During the last fiscal year inspectors of the department supervised the dipping of more than 12,400,000 sheep and cat-

tles, and the requirements as to humane handling were met.

There still occurs frequently at different public stockyards the cruelty of depriving cattle of water. Those arriving too late for the market of the day are not watered until the following morning in order that they may gain weight. While weight is gained, the deception is recognized instantly by buyers. The practice is a deliberate cruelty and should be suppressed.

Changes Affecting Hog Cholera. By order of the secretary of agriculture the federal meat inspection regulations are amended to provide that when any hogs of a lot offered for slaughter show signs of cholera there shall be made a temperature test of the suspected animals in the lot to determine their true condition. One of the first proofs of cholera is the presence of high fever, and the test for its detection has been frequently employed by the government inspectors at various packing centers. The new order is an official recognition of the value of the test and makes its employment general and compulsory where federal meat inspection is conducted. Under the new order when a hog is suspected of cholera and is found to have a fever of 103 degrees F. or higher the carcass of such animal shall be condemned even though the disease does not show in the organs or in the dressed carcass.

The temperature test, however, is but one determining factor, and the order provides that the carcasses of hogs which pithily showed the disease when alive and also those which show the disease plainly on postmortem inspection shall be condemned. Only those which do not show symptoms of the disease when alive and are without signs of the disease in the dressed carcasses may be passed, while those regarding which there is doubt or which are affected in a slight and limited degree may be passed for food, provided the hind is rendered at a temperature of not less than 220 degrees F. for a period of four hours.

Waste in Vegetables. According to cunning experts of the department of agriculture, about 50 per cent of all the vegetables that are produced every year go to waste and are actually lost for human value because the average home has not learned how efficiently to care for the surplus product.

Slauhtered Hogs. The requirements as to humane handling were met.

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BEAR HUNTING WAS RIPPING, OLD TOP

Also Shortage of Food, and All That Sort of Thing, Added to Excitement.

LUCKY KNIFE THRUST

Returning Traveler Brings a Good Story From the Lefty Peaks of the Himalayas—Party Was Attacked By Band of Savage Men.

New York.—Here's a tall one from the towering peaks of the Himalayas, as told by one Frederic S. Bowen of Boston, jute merchant and sportsman, who arrived here the other day on the steamer Lapland after five years in India.

Among the narrator's favorite pastimes while in India was the pursuit of the small but husky Himalayan black bear. On his last trip to the great mountains, accompanied by two army officers and a native guide, some remarkable things happened at an altitude of 15,000 feet.

"We were having badly bad luck," began Mr. Bowen, whose long sojourn amid the Britishers has lent a new touch to his original Bostonese accent. "No game, you know, shortage of food, and all that sort of thing. Then we ran smack into a cluster of hillmen, savage fellows, who didn't like our looks, but were most eager to get our guns and equipment."

"We gave them a bit of a battle, but being outnumbered, decided to retreat. Our guide said he knew where there was a ripping old cave where we could hide until the party of hillmen got tired of looking for us and went on about their business, y' know."

"We clambered down a lot of precipices over a signa trail in the dead of night and found the cave. My friend and I entered, and were shocked to hear a loud growl and find ourselves attacked by a savage female black bear and her vicious young cub."

"We succeeded in killing them both handsly, thus replenishing our larder considerably. We lay close to the cave for two days, when I walked old father bear."

"The hillmen were in our neighborhood by that time, and we did not dare to shoot. So we invited the



"He Closed With Me."

bear in, as it were, and sat perfectly still. He came in, looked us over and then snuffed at the hides and pieces of meat that told him what had become of his wife and little ones, y' know."

"He appeared quite frantic with grief, and I was on the point of feeling very sorry for the old chap when suddenly he turned on me and attempted to hit off my leg. I turned to hate, as it were, and drawing my hunting knife I slashed the old chap in the throat. He closed with me, and would have done considerable damage but for a timely thrust of the knife in his heart."

"We lived on bear meat for a week, and got beastly sick of eating it—eating it half raw as we did. You see, we could not build a fire, but we cut the meat in small pieces and singed it a little with matches before chewing it."

"At last our guide reported the hillmen gone and we made our way to our base camp and fed up on canned goods and copious cups of tea."

Gave Up Live for Girls. Pans, Ill.—Caught on a long trestle sacrificed his life saving his sister, Ton Luenanach, twenty-two years old, sacrificed his life saving his sister, Miss Carrie Luenanach, and his sweetheart, Miss Lila Sloan. George Smith, the fourth member of the party, jumped and escaped injury, making no effort to save any of his companions, it is charged.

Gould Lost Gaiter. New York.—George J. Gould's name is yoked to an ad for the return of "one brown spot or gaiter, lost on Fifth avenue." Gould explained he'd have to discard a whole suit if he didn't get the gaiter back. They match.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR MARCH 1

TRUSTING IN RICHES AND TRUSTING IN GOD.

LESSON TEXT.—Luke 12:13-24. GOLDEN TEXT.—"Where your treasure is, there will be your heart also."—Luke 12:34.

The section before us has a very logical progression from the introductory request to the words of Jesus which constitute the golden text. Jesus is still in the midst of his Persian ministry. This lesson occurred but a few months before the crucifixion.

1. The lesson vv. 13-15. "One out of the multitude" desired to bolster his claim to a portion of an inheritance. He was sure that his brother needed admonition from Jesus, the result of which would accrue to his advantage. Jesus made a sharp, quick reply. He had been teaching about the sin of covetousness, but by his answer he intimates that his mission was not to judge men of that or any other sin. His work as a judge was to come later, John 5:19-32. There are thousands who for the prospect of personal gain would strictly enforce the ethical principles of the gospel though at the same time they are not willing themselves to abide thereunder. Covetousness is a desire to secure more and it is not confined to the rich nor to the poor. Therefore Jesus sounds a warning, "take heed" (v. 15) e. g., beware. This itching is so gradual and often begins with a desire to possess things that are good of themselves and frequently good for him that has possession. But as it creeps in we find it becoming a great sin. A desire to build up a church, or even to compass the salvation of a loved one, may be animated by a selfish, covetous motive, see 1 Cor. 5:10, 11; 6:10, and Eph. 5:3, 5. A man's life consists not of the things possessed and the desire to get should be lost in the desire to be for the glory of God.

Lighten Other's Burden. 11. The illustration, vv. 16-21. This warning of Jesus against wrong sense of valuations and his suggestion as to the true source of life, are emphasized by his illustration from life. All material values come from life. All mine, forest and field are the sources of all wealth. But in this illustration the ground yielded "plentifully." He took great counsel with himself. In these three verses are twelve personal pronouns. Prosperity is heaped upon prosperity, yet his enterprises were lawful and legitimate for there is no suggestion of wrong methods. The trouble was that in his self-centered pride he saw only the gratification of his material appetites. Any human activity, even the highest, may become grossly self-centered. His plans of enlargement were wise in the sight of men, but he left God out of his calculations, and this is the common mistake worldly men are making, Jas. 4:13-15. Life anxiety, a characteristic of those who trust in riches, was uncalled for, and the folly of that course was revealed in a flash when he was called into the presence of God: "The things which thou hast prepared, whose shall they be?" Jesus reveals the worthlessness of such motives, the uselessness of such anxiety, and its unworthiness in view of what God is in himself, vv. 20, 21. He who can array the lily and clothe the grass of the field. The place to lay up goods is not in barns, Mark 10:21; the right way to be merry is to lighten the burden of another, and the way to satisfy the soul is not to pamper the body. Read John 4:13, 14; John 7:37-39; 1 Tim. 6:6; Jas. 5:5; Rev. 18:7.

True Way of Life. 111. The application, vv. 22-34. Jesus then proceeds to set before his disciples the true way of life from the positive side, just as in the illustration he had set before them the negative side. Those who are living in right relationships with God are not to seek satisfaction in the things of time and sense, those things of which their father knows they have need, and which he will supply, Phil. 4:19. They are, however, to seek his kingdom and to rest in confidence in the knowledge that it is his pleasure to give to them that kingdom (v. 32). The way to get it is to give, Prov. 11:24, 25. This is laying up treasure in heaven. Every man is the judge of his own acts. If they be according to divine standards, his decision is wise, if not, the Bible characterizes that man as a fool. It is our sense of values which determines our wisdom.

IV. The teaching. Jesus does not begin in his dealings with the subjects of his kingdom by making compulsory division of their possessions. In this lesson we can see the false and the true method by which to establish right social conditions. This man's idea was to "divide"; Christ's idea is expressed in the words, "sell and give alms." The passion of this man was to possess, the passion of Christ was to give, Matt. 20:28. In the mind of Christ, life does not consist of the things possessed, John 6:27. Things have a value only as life is strong.

ACT TO AVERT PANIC MOVES
(Continued from Page One.)

for in a bill introduced by Senator Speer. The bill provides that on or before the first of November biennially the departments, institutions, commissions and officers of the state shall report an estimate in itemized form to the governor as to the amount of money needed for the biennial period beginning with the first of July thereafter. All unexpended sums are to be returned to the state treasury.

Another Investigation.

As a sequel to the speech on the floor of the senate by Senator Hite Hufaker, of Louisville, in support of his motion to make his bill relating to the payment of school teachers a special order of business, Senator Robert Antie, of Russell, introduced a resolution calling for a "probe" into the affairs of the state department of education. The resolution recites that serious aspersions against past and present county school superintendents, county judges and county clerks were made on the floor of the senate and that it is due those innocent that all the facts be made known.

Delegates are Named.

Gov. McCreary appointed delegates to represent Kentucky at the third international congress of child welfare, which meets in Washington April 22 to 27. They are: Mrs. J. N. Camdan, of Versailles; Mrs. Elizabeth Hanger, of Richmond; Mrs. Edmund Post, of Paducah; Mrs. Thomas J. Smith and Mrs. Mary Magiffin Shackelford, of this city.

Labor Bill Defeated.

The full crew bill advocated by the Associated Organizations of Railroad Conductors, Brakemen, Engineers and Firemen was defeated 43 to 33. The measure provided for an extra brakeman for a train of more than 50 cars, and a full crew of five men for every train. It was opposed in a committee report.

AT THE CAPITOL

A bill introduced by Senator Speer provides for the removal of the state museum and the state geological survey exhibit from Lexington to Frankfort.

The commissioners of second-class cities are given power to regulate the price and quality of gas, electricity and water furnished them by public utility companies under a bill introduced by Senator Scott.

The bill introduced by Senator Hildreth to provide a method of trying inebriates and the registration of their conviction to be used as proof against persons furnishing or selling intoxicating liquors to them was reported favorably.

Representative Ben Johnson wrote to several members of the Kentucky legislature asking them to use their influence in obtaining an appropriation to place a statue of Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner in Statuary Hall at the national capitol.

True to Her Training.

"Where was the new star discovered?" asked one dramatic critic of another.

"In a laundry," was the reply.

"Ah, well, she can't forget her old calling. She's ungetting the part."

Another Great Bargain In a Farm

One hundred and fifty-nine acres, with a pike intersecting, well fenced, well watered; thirty acres in blue grass; eighteen acres in excellent wheat; and the balance in fine pasture land.

On this land is a good frame, eight-room dwelling; good stock barn and out buildings.

This is a real bargain and you will think so when you know that the price per acre is only \$45.00, and can be delivered to purchaser at once.

It will pay you to see Bicknell & Harris if you are interested in a good bargain in the way of a farm. Call on us if you are in the market for farm lands, town property, business property or anything in real estate.

Bicknell & Harris
Dealers in Real Estate
BEREA KENTUCKY

A BLIGHT ON THE BLOOM OF OUR NATION

By Henson Morris, a student in Normal Department, Berea College.

Only One Health Crop

We may get as many crops of corn or wheat as we want, but not so with our health crop. The great blight has given us only one crop of health, and he expects us to take care of it. If we destroy it by any useless and foolish means, we have deflected God's expectations, and we will never get another one.

Doctors are only health menders, as cobblers are shoe menders, and they cannot give us a new crop of health. They can only mend up our old one.

Enemy of Health

Now, there is one thing which is very destructive to our health crop, and which should be avoided by every one. This destructive thing is tobacco. The best way to avoid tobacco is never to begin. Never take the first chew or smoke. The first leads to a second, and to a third, and before you know it, tobacco has captured you as its slave; and when it once gets you firmly in its clutches it is a hopeless case, unless you have nerve and backbone enough to say, "I will quit," and stick to it.

Tobacco User Repulsive

There is one influence of tobacco that every one should understand. It blunts the senses and makes the user careless of the rights and feelings of others. The tobacco user will spit on sidewalks, floors of public buildings, and even on the floors of private homes. He will allow cigarette and cigar fumes to blow in the faces of clean, decent people. He will force whoever happens to be near to inhale the sickening fumes of cigar, pipe, or cigarette. He will take no pains to remove the bad odor that lingers about his person and clothing. He will think only of the gratification of his own selfish appetite, and not of his duty toward others. In fact, tobacco causes its user to care almost absolutely nothing for the rights and feelings of others, thus making his presence offensive to all who are not burdened with the tobacco habit. Now, a young man starting out to succeed in life cannot afford to allow such a habit to capture him and lead him to destruction.

Cigarettes a Menace

One great menace to our country is the fact that everywhere young men are taking up the cigarette habit. In cities and towns we see boys ten years old, and even younger, puffing away at the dangerous cigarette. Even when told of the destructiveness of the habit they will not take heed, for they see their fathers and other men smoke and prosper, and why can't they? They do not understand the fact that cigarettes are much more destructive to young men than they are to older people. Go where you will in this great country of ours, and the trembling fingers, pale faces, squeaky voices, and bleary eyes of young men, tell the same pathetic story. This is a most serious blight upon American boyhood; and it is sapping the vitality from the youth of our nation.

Obstacles to Students

The use of tobacco in any way is a most serious obstacle to studentship. It dulls the brain until the student cannot concentrate his mind on his studies. The cigarette-smoking student will sit down to study, and soon something will lead his hand automatically to roll and light a cigarette; and almost before he knows it, he is indulging in the habit, forgetting all about his lesson task. Therefore, he neglects the task; and when he goes to class next day, he does not know his lesson. Then he is looked upon by his classmates and considered one of the dullards of the class. Why? Because he smokes cigarettes.

Pause a moment and think about it, boys, when you are tempted to light a cigarette and put it into your mouth. Think how it dulls your brain and saps the health, strength, and vigor from your life. Think of the many filthy and diseased mouths, from which has been cast the tobacco refuse, picked up again in public places to reappear in the innocent-looking and cheap brand tobacco, which seems so pleasing to you. Also, think of the terrible destruction to which cigarettes are leading you.

Parents to Blame

The cause of most tobacco using among young men is parental ignorance and carelessness. The father will smoke before his son, and allow him to keep bad company, thinking that his son is "too good to take up such a habit." However, the son takes up the habit, and before the father is aware of it, the habit has captured his son and is dragging him on to his doom. Many a father will sit in a room blue with tobacco smoke and advise his son not to use tobacco. Now this cannot be done. If the father wants his son to refrain from the use of tobacco he must do it himself.

\$400,000,000 More for Tobacco Than Education.

There is another side to the whole question of tobacco, and that is the financial side. A man had just as well take a twenty-dollar bill from his pocket and burn it, as to spend it during the course of a year for tobacco. In fact, it would be better for him to burn it than to spend it for tobacco. It would not hurt his health to burn the money; but it would hurt his health to smoke it up or chew it up in tobacco. The enormous sum of \$800,000,000 is spent annually in the United States for tobacco, while only \$310,000,000 is spent for public education. Think of it. Every dollar spent for bad things pulls us down, while every dollar spent for good things lifts us up. Why not stop using tobacco and spend this \$800,000,000 for improvement of roads, advancement of education, betterment of churches, and improvement of sanitary conditions?

A Remedy

Now the tobacco habit can be broken. Some people may say it cannot; but it can, if the user will resolve to quit and stick to his resolution. The first thing to do is to resolve to quit. The next thing to do is to go on a fruit diet. Eat nothing but fruit three or four times a day. Just fill up on it, but do not eat anything else, and it will kill the tobacco feeling. The fact of the case is, that five hours after a person fills up on fruit, he does not want tobacco. Fill up on fruit, and then tobacco will not have room. Generally the first day is all it takes. Sometimes it takes a second day for it, and sometimes three days. This is a simple plan for quitting tobacco; and all who try this plan, and who have nerve and backbone enough to stick to their resolution, will find that they can overcome the terrible tobacco habit.

HON. M. J. FANNING

Wednesday night the Chapel was filled with a large audience to hear a temperance lecture by Hon. M. J. Fanning of Philadelphia. Mr. Fanning is an old friend in Berea and he found an appreciative audience.

He was insistent and logical in his demands that this "curse of our home, enemy of our God and threat of our nation" must go.

He very completely refuted the accusation that "prohibition does not prohibit" by placing the blame for the failure of dry territory to stay dry on the license liquor business in other territory.

Mr. Fanning is doing much good and it is hoped that the day is not far distant when prohibition will be nation wide.

Following the lecture, many people signed the pledge.

BOOK WANTED

If anyone who reads this paragraph happens to possess a copy of an old book entitled "History of the Emancipators in Kentucky, 1807-13", or who knows of a copy anywhere, will communicate with Miss Corwin, librarian of Berea College, the favor will be appreciated.

UNION CHURCH NEWS

The Parish House was unable to contain the audience that gathered last Sunday; some left because they could not find seats. The need of a new place of worship is becoming impressively evident.

The sermon by Dr. Goss of Cincinnati was listened to with interested attention and profit.

Seventeen persons presented themselves for reception into the church, mostly upon confession of faith. Others will follow later as the fruits of the revival.

The topic for the mid-week meeting Thursday night is the great prayer of St. Paul recorded in Ephesians 3:14-21.

Communion service takes place next Sunday according to regular appointment.

The front room of the Parish House presents an attractive appearance since its renovation this week. The weekly Bible class led by Burgess in this room attracts a large number of the older people to its interesting and profitable sessions. The class now numbers over sixty. You are invited.

In the room above, Mrs. B. H. Roberts meets with a Bible class of younger people that is proving full of interest because of its animated discussion of helpful things. Come in! You will be welcome.

PRISCILLA CLUB ENTERTAINS

"There was a sound of revelry by night."

The scene of the festivities was on Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. W. H. Bowers, the occasion the annual jubilation of the Priscilla Club, one of the few occasions when the lonely, hungry, hankering, howl-eyed husbands are allowed to attend.

About forty guests clad in colonial habiliments gathered to discuss the merits of George's "cherry tree." Some of the costumes were beautiful, some grotesque. Mr. Hunt's pants were too tight, and Mr. Calfee's hair too loose but the evening passed devoid of accident.

The entertainment was unique and profitable; refreshments, abundant and excellent. Everybody declared it the best meeting in the history of the club.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

Whereas, on Feb. 10th, 1914, Armstrong Gadd, a beloved member of Capt. James West Post, G. A. R. was suddenly taken away from this world.

Resolved: That in the death of comrade Gadd the post loses a faithful and valued member, most highly esteemed for his honest, clean and Christian life, and that our sympathies are extended to his afflicted wife and relatives.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be furnished The Citizen with the request that they be published.

LeVant Dodge
Geo. W. French
S. Q. Laihart
Committee.

ENTERTAINMENT

The west end school gave a Washington-Lincoln birthday exercise at the school house Saturday evening. It was attended by a large gathering of patrons and well wishers of the school.

A spirit of patriotism overflowed the program and many went away glad the country of Lincoln and of Washington was also their country.

This program took the place of the regular community meeting which was delayed for a week. It is expected that Mr. Montgomery will address the community meeting next time.

They Didn't Stand.

"Indeed," the lecturer went on in a quizzical way, "I believe I am justified in asserting that nine women out of ten practically propose to the men they become engaged to. As a test I would ask all married men in the audience whose wives virtually popped the question to them to rise."

There was a subdued rustle in the auditorium, and in the dense silence that ensued could be heard sibilant feminine whispers in concert, "Just you dare stand up!"—London Answers.

Where the Blame Rested.

"I blame the automobile for most of my troubles."

"How's that?"

"If I hadn't owned one I don't believe my wife would ever have consented to be mine."—Chicago Record-Herald.

An Expensive Chef.

Knecker: Why did you discharge the cook?

Bocker: She cooked such good meals that my wife asked me for a gown after each one.—New York Sun.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

*Is the Housewife's
Greatest Help.*

WHAT so tempting to the laggard appetite as a light, flaky, fruit short cake or a delicate hot biscuit?

Royal makes the perfect short cake, biscuit and muffin, and improves the flavor and healthfulness of all risen flour-foods.

It renders the biscuit, hot-bread and short cake more digestible and nutritious, at the same time making them more attractive and appetizing.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable for the preparation all the year round of perfect foods.

LITERARY JAILBIRDS.

Authors Who Wrote Their Masterpieces Behind Prison Bars.

Byron's famous poem, "The Prisoner of Chillon," is supposed to be written by Bonivard, the Geneva patriot, while he was incarcerated in the chateau of Chillon, on the shores of the lake. But the poem was really written at lightning speed while Byron was imprisoned by inclement weather for a night and a day in the neighborhood.

Nevertheless some notable literary achievements have been really written in jail, undoubtedly, the most outstanding being two of the world's greatest classics, "The Adventures of Don Quixote" and "The Pilgrim's Progress." If only those two books had belonged to the literature of captivity they would have been sufficient to make that literature distinguished and immortal.

Thomas Cooper, the Chartist, whose life reads like a romance and whose name is held in reverence by modern reformers, wrote a remarkable poem while he was lying in prison on account of his political agitation. This poem bears the remarkable title of "The Purgatory of Suicides," and when it was published it created a very considerable stir in the literary world, for it had emanated from the brain of a man who had begun life as a cobbler and had made himself master of the Greek language and literature.

Another remarkable poem written in prison is "The Ballad of Reading Goal," by Oscar Wilde, whose extraordinary and most somber book, "De Profundis," was also written there. These two books are among the saddest records of the history of literature.

It ought not to be forgotten that one of the greatest letters ever written was penned in a dungeon in Rome. This is the epistle of St. Paul to the Colossians, a piece of literature, quite apart from its sacred character, which is very hard to beat.

It is very seldom that a newspaper has been edited from the inside of a cell, but even this feat was accomplished by the late lamented W. T. Stead, who during the two months he spent in prison for an offense which many people condoned and which a number admired wrote scores of articles and practically conducted his paper.—London Tit-Bits.

Old Time Dainties.

We have it on the authority of Aristotle, Martial and Petronius that in their time a dormouse properly fattened and cooked was a highly esteemed article of diet, while an English cook of the middle ages tells us that: "In parts of Asia and Africa the elephant is eaten, not as the Romans and Egyptians were wont to do, sparingly and only as pertained to his feet, trunks and taylor, all of which were great delicacies, but his entire carcass is carved and consumed."

In the fifteenth century meat such as crane, heron, peacock, teal, swan, porpoise and whale were everyday dishes.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from Page One.)

stock the Kentucky streams. The distribution will be made by the Government Bureau of Fisheries about the middle of April.

And then we will be hearing more of those big fish stories!

Women Admitted to the Bar

After examinations held at Lagrange three women were admitted to the bar. It is said that they passed especially creditable examinations.

UNITED STATES NEWS

(Continued from Page One.)

Blizzard Sweeps over Country

The wind and storm that covered the middle west a few days ago travelled east doing considerable damage. Trains were stalled, railroads blocked, and wires blown down. In many of the large cities traffic was stopped, fires broke out and families were rendered homeless.

New President of Johns Hopkins

Dr. Frank Goodnow, who is a special adviser of the Chinese government in all matters pertaining to the constitution, has signified his acceptance of his election to the office of president of Johns Hopkins University. He was formerly professor of law at Columbia.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson Dead

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, the widow of the famous novelist, died at her home near Santa Barbara, Calif., on the 19th. She was born at Indianapolis and was the first infant baptised by Henry Ward Beecher when he was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. Her father was Jacob Vander Grift, at one time a leading citizen of Indianapolis.

NOTICE.

That the firm of Hollidays, incorporated, is hereby terminated for the purpose of winding up their business. All persons owing said firm are directed to call and settle their accounts at once and oblige.

(ad) G. D. Holliday, Pres.

MAKE MONEY SELLING OUR NEW BOOK—"THE PATH TO POWER"

(By Rev. Chas. Spurgeon Knight.)

Others are doing so. One agent who has been working but a short time has taken orders for 100 books. You can do the same. Notice our liberal rates to agents given below:

The book contains 224 pages and 40 illustrations, and touches every phase of life from the cradle to the grave. The chapter on Sanitation and Health, and the bulletins on canning vegetables and raising corn alone are worth many times the price of the book. Besides all this it contains much valuable information on the subjects of Farming, Fruit Growing, Heredity, Temperance, Habit forming and Home making, and closes with two strong sermons and a most interesting supplement. The book sells itself. Price 35c.

Special prices to agents.
20 books, \$3.00
10 books, \$1.60
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Cy Whittaker's Place

By JOSEPH C. LINCOLN

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SYNOPSIS.

Congressman Heman Atkins wants to buy Cy Whittaker's place. Cy unexpectedly returns to his boyhood home. Every one in Bayport venerates and fears Atkins except Cy. Atkins opposes the election of Miss Phoebe Dawes as teacher.

Cy champions Phoebe Dawes against Atkins, and she is elected teacher. Cy engages Mrs. Beasley as housekeeper. Cy discharges Mrs. Beasley. Emily Richards Thomas, aged eight, arrives at Cy's place.

Cy is an orphan and has come to live with him, although he did not invite her to do so. Cy is furious, but he grows fond of her and keeps her. He nicknames her "Boon". and she learns to love him.

Miss Phoebe Dawes and Captain Cy save Emily from an ugly cow. The captain admires the teacher.

Captain Cy, to help Phoebe, decides to run as a candidate for membership on the school committee.

Captain Cy invites Congressman Atkins to Emily's birthday party, and the law-maker decides to accept.

Congressman Atkins gets a severe shock when he learns the last name and identity of the girl Emily. A mysterious stranger arrives at Cy Whittaker's place.

The stranger attacks Miss Phoebe, and Captain Cy rescues her after a scene of considerable violence.

A tempestuous town meeting occurs. Congressman Atkins makes the mysterious stranger his friend. The latter turns out to be a drunkard, one Thomas, who is the father of little Emily. Captain Cy is defeated for school commissioner.

A fight occurs between Captain Cy and Thomas. Legal troubles arise over Captain Cy's guardianship of Emily.

Miss Phoebe visits the Widow Beasley. Phoebe investigates some matters pertaining to the past.

Captain Cy confronts Atkins. Atkins confesses that he has robbed little Emily of thousands of dollars. Captain Cy returns home.

"I'm going to call a doctor," he began, rising. But Captain Cy warned him back again.

"Set still," he ordered. "Set still, I tell you. You say the whole seventy-five thousand was paid to Heman, but that John Thayer signed the bill of sale as if he died as half partner and your dad's got the original deed and—"

"—he remembers the whole business?"

"Yes, he's got the deed—framed. It's on record, too, of course. Remember? I should say he did! He'll talk for a week on that subject if you give him a chance."

The captain sprang to his feet. His chair tipped backward and fell to the floor. An obsequious waiter ran to right it, but Captain Cy paid no attention to him.

"Where's my coat?" he demanded.

"Where's my coat and hat?"

"What else you?" asked Everdeen.

"Are you going crazy?"

"Goin' crazy? No, no! I'm goin' to California. When's the next train?"

CHAPTER XX.

THE Hon. Heman Atkins sat in the library of his Washington home before a snapping log fire reading a letter. Mr. Atkins had, as he would have expressed it, "served his people" in congress for so many years that he had long since passed the hotel stage of living at the capital. He rented a furnished house on an eminently respectable street, and the polished doorman bore his name in uncompromising characters.

The library furniture was solid and dignified. Its businesslike appearance impressed the stray excursionist from the Atkins district when he or she visited the great man in whose affairs we felt such a personal interest. Particularly impressive and significant were a map of the district hanging over the congressman's desk and an oil painting of the Atkins mansion at Bayport, which, with the iron dogs and urns conspicuous in its foreground, occupied the middle of the largest wall space.

The cheery fire was very comforting on a night like this, for the sleet was driving against the windowpanes, the sidewalks were ankle deep in slush, and the wet, cold wind from the Potomac was whistling down the street. Somewhere about the house an unfashioned shunter slumbered in the guests. Mr. Atkins should have been extremely comfortable as he sat there by the fire. He had spent many comfortable winters in that room. But now there was a frown on his face as he read the letter in his hand. It was from Simpson and stated, among other things, that Cyrus Whittaker had been absent from Bayport for over two weeks and that no one seemed to know where he had gone.

"The idea seems to be that he started for Washington," wrote Tad.

"But if that is so it is queer you haven't seen him. I am suspicious that he is up to something about that harbor business. I should keep my eye peeled if I was you."

Allie, the Atkins' hopeful, rustled into the room.

"Papa," she said, "I've come to kiss you good night."

Her father performed the ceremony in a perfunctory way.

"All right, all right," he said. "Now run along to bed and don't bother me; there's a good girl. I wish," he added faintly to the housekeeper, who had followed Allie into the room—"I wish you'd see to that loose blind. It makes me nervous. Such things as that should be attended to without specifications from me."

The housekeeper promised to attend to the blind. She and the girl left the library. Heman reread the Simpson letter. Then he dropped it in his lap

and sat thinking and twirling his eye-glasses at the end of their black cord. His thoughts seemed to be not of the pleasantest. The lines about his mouth had deepened during the last few months. He looked older.

The telephone bell rang sharply. Mr. Atkins came out of his reverie with a start, arose and walked across the room to the wall where the instrument hung. It was before the days of the convenient desk phone. He took the receiver from its hook and spoke into the transmitter.

"Hello!" he said. "Hello! Yes, yes! Stop ringing. What is it?"

The wire buzzed and purred in its storm. "Hello!" said a voice. "Hello there! Is this Mr. Atkins' house?"

"Yes; it is. What do you want?"

"Hey? Is this where the Hon. Heman Atkins lives?"

"Yes, yes, I tell you! This is Mr. Atkins speaking. What do you want?"

"Oh! Is that you, Heman? This is Whittaker—Cy Whittaker. Understand?"

Mr. Atkins understood. Yet for an instant he did not reply. He had been thinking as he sat by the fire of certain persons and certain ugly though remote possibilities. Now, from a mysterious somewhere, one of those persons was speaking to him. The hand holding the receiver shook momentarily.

"Hello! I say, Heman, do you understand? This is Whittaker talking."

"I—er—understand," said the congressman slowly. "Well, sir?"

"I'm here in Washington."

"I have been informed that you were in the city. Well, sir?"

"Oh, know I was here, did you? Is that so? Who told you? Tad wrote I suppose, hey?"

The congressman did not reply immediately. This man, whom he disliked more than any one else in the world, had an irritating faculty of putting his finger on the truth. And the flippancy in the tone was maddening.

Mr. Atkins was not used to flippancy.

"I believe I am not called upon to disclose my source of information," he said, with chilling dignity. "It appears to have been trustworthy. I presume you have phoned me concerning the appropriation matter. I do not recognize your right to intrude in that affair, and I shall decline to discuss it. Yes, sir; to my people, to those who have a right to question, I am and shall always be willing to explain my position. Good night."

"What? Hello! Hold on a minute. Don't get mad, Heman. I only wanted to say just a word. You'll let me say a word, won't you?"

This was more like it. This was more nearly the tone in which Mr. Atkins was wont to be addressed. It was possible that the man, recognizing the uselessness of further opposition, desired to surrender.

"I cannot," declared the honorable, "understand why you should wish to speak with me. We have very little in common, very little, I'm thankful to say. However, I will hear you briefly. Go on."

"Much obliged. Well, Heman, I only wanted to say that I thought maybe you'd better have a little talk with me. I'm here at the hotel, the Regent. You know where 'tis. I presume likely. I guess you'd better come right down and see me."

Heman gasped, actually gasped with astonishment.

"I had better come and see you? I—Well, sir—well! I am not accustomed—"

"I know, but I think you'd better. It's dirty weather, and I've got cold somehow or other. I ain't feelin' quite up to the mark, so I calculate I'll stay in port much as I can. You come right down. I'll be in my room, and the hotel folks'll tell you where 'tis. I'll be waitin' for you."

Mr. Atkins breathed hard. In his present frame of mind he would have liked to deliver a blast into that trans-

mitter which would cause the person at the other end of the line to shrivel under its heat. But he was a politician of long training, and he knew that such blasts were sometimes expensive treats. It might be well to hear what his enemy had to say. But as to going to see him—that was out of the question.

"I do not," he thundered—"I do not care to continue this conversation. If—if you wish to see me, after what has taken place between us, I am willing, in spite of personal repugnance, to grant you a brief interview. My servants will admit you here at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. But I tell you now that your interference with this appropriation matter is as useless as it is ridiculous and impudent. It is of a piece with the rest of your conduct."

"All right, Heman, all right," was the calm answer. "I don't say you've got to come. I only say I guess you'd better. I'm solid back to Bayport to-morrow early. And if I was you I'd come and see me tonight."

"I have no wish to see you, nor do I care to talk with you further. The appropriation—"

"Maybe it ain't all appropriation."

"I know, but I understand. I've one to understand consider the many things in the past form. There! I can't bother into this machine any longer. I've been clear out to Frisco and back in eleven days, and I got cold in those blessed sleighing cars."

The receiver fell from the congressman's hand. It was a difficult object to pick up again. Heman groped for it in a blind, strangely inadequate way. Yet he wished to recover it very much.

"Well! Well!" he shouted anxiously. "I—I dropped it. Are you there, Whittaker? Are you? Oh, yes! I didn't. Did you say or Frisco?"

"Yes, San Francisco, California. I've been west on a little cruise. That's an interesting time. It's an interesting place. Don't you think so? Well, I'm sorry you can't come. Good night."

"Well!" followed the great man. "I don't know what to do. I don't wish to see or argue with this man. It is not usual for me to visit my constituents, but I have no objection to this evening, and you are not cold and—"

"Hello! Are you there? Hello! Why, under the circumstances, I think yes, I will come. I'll come at once."

The telephone bell rang once to precede only a short time. Yet to Heman Atkins that call was voiced in comfort. It passed the fiery hour, his hand to his forehead and his brain whirling. It couldn't be! It must be a coincidence! He had been an idiot to display his agitation and surrender so weakly. And yet—and yet—

The ride through the storm to the Regent hotel gave him opportunity for more thought. But he gained little comfort from thinking. If it was a coincidence, well and good. If not—

A bellboy conducted him to the Whittaker room on the second floor. It was a small room, very different from the Atkins library, and Captain Cy, in a cane-seated chair, was huddled close to the steam radiator. He looked far from well.

"Evening, Heman," he said as the congressman entered. "Pretty dirty night, ain't it? What we'll call a gray no-theater back home. Sit down. Don't mind my not gettin' up. This heatin' arrangement feels mighty comfortable just now. If I get too far away from it I shiver my deck plank loose. Take off your things."

Mr. Atkins did not remove his overcoat. His hat he tossed on the bed. He glanced fearfully at his companion.

The latter's greeting had been so casual and everyday that he took courage. And the captain looked anything but formidable as he hugged the radiator. Perhaps things were not so bad as he had feared. He resolved not to seem alarmed, at all events.

"There's a cigar, Heman?" said Captain Cy. "No? Well, all right; I will if you don't mind."

He lit the cigar. The congressman cleared his throat.

"Cyrus," he said, "I am not accustomed to run at the beck and call of my—er—acquaintances, but even though we have disagreed of late, even though to me your conduct seems quite unjustifiable, still for the sake of our boyhood friendship and because you are not well I—er—came."

Captain Cy coughed spasmodically, a cough that seemed to be tearing him to pieces. He looked at his cigar regretfully and laid it on the top of the radiator.

"Too bad," he observed. "Tobacco generally lies up my talkin' machinery, but just now it seems to make me bark like a ship's dog shut up in the hold. Why, yes, Heman, I see you've come. Much obliged to you."

This politeness was still more encouraging. Atkins leaned back in his chair and crossed his legs.

"I presume," he said, "that you wish to ask concerning the appropriation. I regret—"

"You needn't. I guess we'll get the appropriation."

Heman's countenance vanished. He leaned forward and uncrossed his legs.

"Indeed?" he said slowly, his eyes fixed on the captain's placid face.

"Yes—indeed."

"Whittaker, what are you talking about? Do you suppose that I have been the representative of my people in congress all these years without knowing whereof I speak? They left the matter in my hands, and your interference—"

"I ain't goin' to interfere. I'm goin' to leave it in your hands too. And I calculate you'll be able to find a way to get it. Um—hum, I guess likely you will."

The visitor rose to his feet. The time had come for another blast from Olympus. He raised the mighty right arm. But Captain Cy spoke first.

"Sit down, Heman," said the captain quietly. "Sit down. This ain't town meetin'. Never mind the appropriation now. There's other matters to be talked about first. Sit down, I tell you."

Mr. Atkins was purple in the face, but he sat down. The captain coughed again. "Heman," he began when the spasm was over, "I asked you to come here tonight for—well, blessed if I know exactly. It didn't make much difference to me whether you came or not."

"Then, sir, I must say that of all the impudent—"

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"I have no wish to see you, nor do I care to talk with you further. The appropriation—"

"Maybe it ain't all appropriation."

"I know, but I understand. I've one to understand consider the many things in the past form. There! I can't bother into this machine any longer. I've been clear out to Frisco and back in eleven days, and I got cold in those blessed sleighing cars."

The receiver fell from the congressman's hand. It was a difficult object to pick up again. Heman groped for it in a blind, strangely inadequate way. Yet he wished to recover it very much.

"Well! Well!" he shouted anxiously. "I—I dropped it. Are you there, Whittaker? Are you? Oh, yes! I didn't. Did you say or Frisco?"

"Yes, San Francisco, California. I've been west on a little cruise. That's an interesting time. It's an interesting place. Don't you think so? Well, I'm sorry you can't come. Good night."

"Well!" followed the great man. "I don't know what to do. I don't wish to see or argue with this man. It is not usual for me to visit my constituents, but I have no objection to this evening, and you are not cold and—"

"Hello! Are you there? Hello! Why, under the circumstances, I think yes, I will come. I'll come at once."

The telephone bell rang once to precede only a short time. Yet to Heman Atkins that call was voiced in comfort. It passed the fiery hour, his hand to his forehead and his brain whirling. It couldn't be! It must be a coincidence! He had been an idiot to display his agitation and surrender so weakly. And yet—and yet—

The ride through the storm to the Regent hotel gave him opportunity for more thought. But he gained little comfort from thinking. If it was a coincidence, well and good. If not—

A bellboy conducted him to the Whittaker room on the second floor. It was a small room, very different from the Atkins library, and Captain Cy, in a cane-seated chair, was huddled close to the steam radiator. He looked far from well.

"Evening, Heman," he said as the congressman entered. "Pretty dirty night, ain't it? What we'll call a gray no-theater back home. Sit down. Don't mind my not gettin' up. This heatin' arrangement feels mighty comfortable just now. If I get too far away from it I shiver my deck plank loose. Take off your things."

Mr. Atkins did not remove his overcoat. His hat he tossed on the bed. He glanced fearfully at his companion.

The latter's greeting had been so casual and everyday that he took courage. And the captain looked anything but formidable as he hugged the radiator. Perhaps things were not so bad as he had feared. He resolved not to seem alarmed, at all events.

"There's a cigar, Heman?" said Captain Cy. "No? Well, all right; I will if you don't mind."

He lit the cigar. The congressman cleared his throat.

"Cyrus," he said, "I am not accustomed to run at the beck and call of my—er—acquaintances, but even though we have disagreed of late, even though to me your conduct seems quite unjustifiable, still for the sake of our boyhood friendship and because you are not well I—er—came."

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"Too bad," he observed. "Tobacco generally lies up my talkin' machinery, but just now it seems to make me bark like a ship's dog shut up in the hold. Why, yes, Heman, I see you've come. Much obliged to you."

This politeness was still more encouraging. Atkins leaned back in his chair and crossed his legs.

"I presume," he said, "that you wish to ask concerning the appropriation. I regret—"

"You needn't. I guess we'll get the appropriation."

Heman's countenance vanished. He leaned forward and uncrossed his legs.

"Indeed?" he said slowly, his eyes fixed on the captain's placid face.

"Yes—indeed."

"Whittaker, what are you talking about? Do you suppose that I have been the representative of my people in congress all these years without knowing whereof I speak? They left the matter in my hands, and your interference—"

"I ain't goin' to interfere. I'm goin' to leave it in your hands too. And I calculate you'll be able to find a way to get it. Um—hum, I guess likely you will."

The visitor rose to his feet. The time had come for another blast from Olympus. He raised the mighty right arm. But Captain Cy spoke first.

"Sit down, Heman," said the captain quietly. "Sit down. This ain't town meetin'. Never mind the appropriation now. There's other matters to be talked about first. Sit down, I tell you."

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The receiver fell

A Corner for Women



Verse for This Week.
Hail that the blessing is our good,
And unblest good is ill;
And all is right that seems most
wrong.
If it be his sweet will.
—F. W. Fisher.

LET US ALL BE UP AND DOING!

Note: The following interesting account is taken from the Farm and Fireside.

In the year 1888 my husband and I moved from Kentucky to Illinois. On the idea (as wages were better there) of earning enough money to purchase a home. The "idea" and less than five dollars in cash were about about all the stock in hand to begin with. After renting a cheap house in a village we set to work at anything to be found to do. During harvest time my husband went with a threshing gang and helped stack straw. Occasionally he painted a house, and during the winter months he worked as a section hand on the railroad, while I took in washing, sewed carpet strings, and so forth. We stayed there a little more than a year and saved nothing, of course, but found a place to work on a farm at twenty-five dollars per month, with house, garden, orchard and cow furnished.

A Good Broom and Two Brave Hearts

The house was a very poor one. Sometimes I was obliged to sweep the snow from my kitchen floor before I could get breakfast for the hired men. We stayed in this crazy structure for two years, then our landlord had it torn away and built a good, comfortable house. We only lived in it one year though, for we had saved five hundred dollars during those three years. We rented one hundred and sixty acres of land from the same man; this place had very good buildings on it, and we had to pay seventy-five dollars a year "privilege rent." This included the house, garden, orchard, and six or seven acres of pasture land.

We sowed twenty acres to oats and the remainder in corn, which was all cultivated and hauled to the elevator at our own expense, the owner of the land getting one-half the proceeds. We paid for two spans of mules and one old horse, and went in debt for two horses and a number of farming implements, buying most of them at sales and getting twelve months' time in which to pay for them. However, we got them all paid for and had some money left in the bank the second year. The third year we again had good crops, so we decided to sell out and at least make a payment on a home of our own.

Eyes That Could See the Future.

We had saved, on an average, five hundred dollars each year for three years. After selling horses and farming implements and drawing out what we had in the bank, we had just two hundred dollars.

I wished to live in a good community, for we now had three boys to educate, so we decided to move back in the land of our birth, down in old Kentucky, "where the grass is always blue," within two and one-half miles of the famous little college town of Berea.

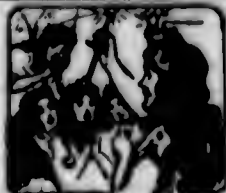
We bought fifty acres of this land and a badly run-down farm. We had only enough money left to buy a little Jersey cow and nine hens. By going in debt for an old brood mare we had a seventy-five dollar mortgage to sell that fall.

The first thing my husband did in the way of improvements for our new home was to break rock for sixty days on a new turnpike running past our farm. He did this without pay, for it raised the value of his farm.

The Reward

We now have thoroughbred fowls, and some years I sell more than one hundred dollars' worth of chickens. Last year I started in to raise turkeys with five White Holland turkey hens. I sent to Ohio for a gobler to mate with them so I could be sure they were not inbred. In the fall I sold eighty-seven dollars' worth of turkeys. This year I kept seven turkey hens, and if nothing serious happens I can sell one hundred and fifty dollars' worth this fall. We keep all the finest better calves, and now have five fine Jersey cows and a good cream separator.

Daddy's Bedtime Story—The Gapozzie And the Fairy Queen's Birthday.



"It was the day before the fairy queen's birthday," said daddy. "Of course the fairy queen is always young and is beautiful. She has a birthday, as all the little fairies insist upon having some day, in which they can pay her special compliments. They love to plan for a birthday party. Somehow, though, this time they had thought and thought and had not been able to think up anything."

"Well, at last, when nothing had been settled and the fairies were becoming rather discouraged, it was decided that a committee of six fairies was to be chosen and that they must decide what was to be done."

"So the six fairies who were chosen went off into the woods. Through an opening in the woods one of the fairies saw a very unusual thing and called the other fairies, saying, 'I see such a strange looking creature in that valley over there.'"

"Let's go over to him and see if he can suggest anything," said another fairy.

"So the six fairies lifted their silver wings and alighted in the valley very near where the strange looking creature was standing. He proved to be a funny little old man with a very solemn face."

"Who are you?" asked the fairies.

"I'm the Gapozzie," the old man answered.

"We never heard of you. Where do you live—with the real people or by yourself in the woods?"

"In the daytime I live in this valley—always by myself—where it is nice and sunny, and at night I sleep in the woods. My only friends are the crows, for they tell me funny stories and I give them presents."

"What do you mean, Gapozzie?"

"Why, if any one can tell me a funny enough joke to make me laugh I shake all over, and when I shake I drop presents all around."

"Oh, how wonderful!" they shouted. "Will you come to the fairy queen's birthday party tomorrow? We'll tell you all the jokes you like if you'll shake and drop beautiful presents for her."

"Promise!" they cried.

"The next day the fairy queen was requested to sit upon her throne while the fairies gathered around, and in the center stood the Gapozzie."

"Many happy returns, fairy queen!" they all cried.

"Then the fairies began to tell jokes, and the Gapozzie shook and shook with laughter, and presents dropped from him."

"How delighted they all were, and the fairy queen had the most wonderful birthday she had ever had."

thought to be derived from the word Megnesia, a city of Lydia in Asia Minor, where the peculiar magnetic properties of the ore of iron known as lodestone were first discovered. Another authority, however, declares that the word can be traced back to Magnoe, the name of a shepherd who was detained on Mount Ida by the iron in his shoes and found himself unable to move.

Modern Childhood.
"Now shall I tell you about the babes who got lost in the woods?" "Oh, you can't get lost in the woods, uncle. Woodcraft is the first thing you learn as a boy scout."—Kansas City Star.

CONSTRUCTION OF ICE BOAT

Far Use on Lakes and Wide Rivers Craft Has No Equal—Three Boys Can Build One.

The ice boat shown in this sketch races directly before the wind, with a square sail as shown in the picture. A three-cornered sail may be used, but it is harder to manage. The frame work of the craft consists of two two-inch planks, which are laid across each other as in Fig. 2. Fig. 3 shows the under part of the top plank at the rear end. Note how the planks are jointed and braced with wire.

The steering is done with the rear single runner. The lower part of Fig. 3 shows how it is made. A bolt in the center of "A" fits in a hole in the center of "C," not so tightly as to interfere with the free motion of the steering runner. The bottom of the runners should be shod with flat iron. Half round or round iron will not do. The mast is three inches in diameter by six feet long. The sail is six feet by four feet. The mast is braced by running two stout wires from the top to the cross plank. The sail is con-

WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE OF WIND WAGON



Wind Wagon Equipped With Runners Furnishes Much Good Winter Sport.

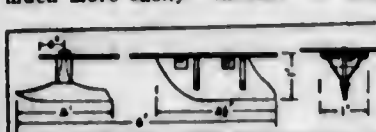
Surprises come often when the wind wagon performs. It has now been driven at high speed over the snow-covered roads and the ice of the river and creeks around Indianapolis. The wind wagon is driven entirely by the wind resistance created by the revolving propeller in the rear. The differential is not connected with the drive shaft. In fact, there is no drive shaft.

feet thick. Round iron or half-round iron should not be used, as these are liable to skid. The square, sharp edges of the strap iron prevent this and grip the surface just as a skate.

The top is a board six feet long and 11 inches thick, securely fastened to the runners as follows: Blocks are nailed, or bolted, on either side of the upper edge of the rear runner and the top is fastened to them with screws. The runner is also braced with strap iron, as shown. The same method applies to the front runner, except that only one pair of blocks are used at the center and a thin piece of wood fastened to their tops to serve as the fifth wheel, writes Harry Hardy of Whitby, Ont., in the Popular Mechanics.

The hole for the steering post should be six inches from the front end and a little larger in diameter than the steering post. The latter should be rounded where it passes through the hole, but square on the upper end to receive the steering bar, which must be tightly fitted in place.

In coasting, the rider lies full length on the board with his hands on the steering bar. This makes the center of gravity so low that there is no necessity for lateral steadying runners, and aside from the exhilarating glide of the ordinary sled, the rider experiences a buoyant sense of freedom and a seat peculiar to the monorail type. Then, too, the steering is effected much more easily instead of dragging the feet, a slight turn of the front runner with a corresponding movement of the body is sufficient to change the direction or to restore the balance. This latter is, of course, maintained quite mechanically, as everyone who rides a bicycle well knows.

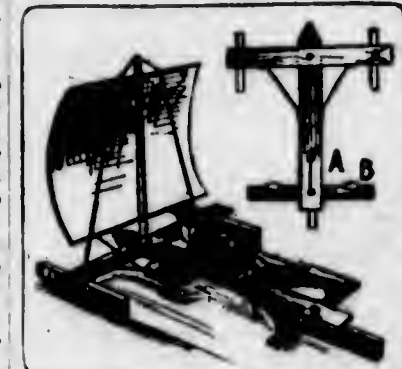


The Construction is Much More Simple Than Making a Double-Runner Sled.

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Magnat.
Generally speaking, this word is

trotted by a wooden sandbar. For use on lakes and wide rivers this boat has no equal, writes Moses L. Bom-



Ice Boat.

bard of New York in an exchange. Three boys should be able to construct it in a short time.

A WELCOME GUEST.



"I'm awfully glad you're going to take dinner with us."
"It's nice to hear you say so."
"Cause if you hadn't come there would have been just 13 of us to sit down to the table, and mamma is so superstitious she'd have made me wait!"

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate course.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 10, 1913.....	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 29, 1913	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term.....	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90

	WINTER TERM		
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Dec. 31, 1913	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board 6 weeks due Feb. 11, 1914	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each....	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Winter Term opened Dec. 31st. Hurry up! For information or friendly advice write to

THE SECRETARY, Berea, Ky.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

McKee

McKee, Feb. 21.—Post office Inspector Flynn from Winchester is here today holding an examination for applicants for the post offices at Annville and McKee. Mrs. Lucy Reynolds, present post mistress, and Wm. Bennett are applicants for the McKee postoffice and Miss Mattie Medlock and Mrs. Lloyd Begley are the aspirants for the Annville office. The declamation contest, which is held annually on Washington's Birthday by the students of the Academy, was held Friday night at the chapel. The contestants were Ethel Tineher, Agnes Farmer, Stella Harrison, Willie Hamilton and Elias Laihart. The prizes are awarded to the best boy speaker and to the best girl speaker. The lucky ones to receive these prizes were Ethel Tineher and Elias Laihart. Leonard Goodman and Leonard Rader, two Annville students, are in town today. The Kings' Daughters will meet with Mrs. A. W. Baker Saturday afternoon. Judge T. J. Coyle was in town Tuesday on business. Hershel Johnson, the little three-year-old boy of our Circuit Court Clerk, whose leg was broken a few weeks ago, is able to be out again.

Isaacs

Isaacs, Feb. 19.—The past week has been some real winter. Mr. Tom Brewer returned yesterday from a short visit to his father's at Dango, Ky. Mr. R. E. Taylor is erecting a new kitchen and dining-room. Mr. George Pennington has purchased Mr. James Shelton's farm for \$1,200. Miss Susie Watson is visiting her sister, Mrs. Sarah Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taylor were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cornelius Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 7th and 8th. Mr. Fed Brewer is visiting relatives at this place. Mr. A. H. Parrett is building a new barn. Mr. George Riley is no better. Mr. Johnnie Pennington has built a new paling round his house and garden. Rev. McMurray is holding a series of meetings at the Green Hill Baptist Church.

Carico

Carico, Feb. 23.—There was a large tied in the Laurel Fork river. Many ties were run to market. Mr. Orbin Smith went to the Doctor's Saturday for his health. Mrs. Geo. Baker came near being drowned by getting in quicksand. We are sorry to hear of the death of E. L. Cockrell of Livingston, Ky. He was a man of prominence and will be missed by many. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss. Mr. Isaac Himes and wife, who has had lagrippe, are improving. The little son Frank of Mr. John Couch is poorly with fever. Mr. S. R. Roberts is very poorly with lagrippe. Mr. Ponder, the drygoods drummer was in these parts calling on the merchants. We are having some cold weather at present. Mrs. Dan Ford returned from Owsley county last week.

Nathanton

Nathanton, Feb. 21. The weather has continued cold with an abundance of snow and rain, the only real cold weather we have had this winter. The protracted meeting at this place closed Sunday with one addition to the church. B. H. Holcomb was at Ida May Wednesday on business. James Sandlin of Fayette Co. visited during a part of last week with friends and relatives of this place. Married, Jan. 29th, Miss Linda Caudill of this place and Mr. Don Evans of Green Hall. May their future be one of prosperity and happiness. Wm. Moore was at Maulden Tuesday on business. J. A. Hunter is hauling lumber from this place to his home on Sexton's Creek for the erection of a new dwelling. Marion Sandlin and Johnny Hunter of Sexton's Creek visited relatives at this place Friday and Saturday.

Grayhawk

Grayhawk, Feb. 23.—Winter still continues and the roads are the worst they have been for years. Nearly every one at Grayhawk is sick with lagrippe. The Rev. John Nason filled his appointment at Grayhawk the fourth Sunday. We have been badly disappointed this year for a preacher. Sunday school is progressing fine here with the Rev. DeYoung and others as managers. The King's Daughters meet next Thursday to sew all day for the Hunsby children. Hunsby was drowned last summer in Goose Creek and six little children were left with

nothing to live on. Their mother has been scrofula. Mr. J. H. Begley made a business trip to Paint Lick one day this week. Mrs. Louisa Tineher, who has lagrippe, is much better.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Island City

Island City, Feb. 19.—Cold weather still continues. Wade Allen, who has been sick for some time with pneumonia died last week. He leaves a wife and one child. Albert Bowman, the new merchant, has just filled his store house with a nice lot of new goods. Floyd, the little son of Bill Hicknell, was badly burned by turning a kettle of boiling water over on himself. Married at the bride's home one day last week, Miss Lancia Smith, to Andrew Peters. Wm. Mays has just purchased a nice pair of mules from G. R. Palmer. A. H. Carnack visited W. A. Hoskins of Blake one day last week. David Bowman left Thursday for Booneville on business. Mrs. Martha Mays has just purchased a nice swinging lamp and a rug from Sears, Roebuck for \$15. There is a need of a Citizen agent in this part of the country as there are several who seem to want the paper. There is a large tide in South Fork river. Several logs were floated to market.

Posey

Posey, Feb. 21.—Mrs. Nancy Herd who has been sick is better. Miss Elizabeth Scoville is planning to return to her home in Laurel county next week. Mr. Morgan Flanery sold his mule a few days ago for two hundred pups, a twenty-two rifle and ten dollars when corn is laid by. Messrs. Mark Flanery of Kingston and T. J. Flanery of Berea came to see their sister, Mrs. Nancy Herd, who has been sick, last week. Mr. Walter Mainous, who sprained his ankle very badly about two weeks ago, is better. Sunday school at Clifty Church is getting along nicely with good attendance. There is church at Clifty on the fourth Saturday night and Sunday morning of each month. Mr. Campbell Hughes, of Levi was shot and instantly killed at 2 o'clock. His funeral was held at his home yesterday evening and his remains were buried in the graveyard near his home. He leaves a wife, five children, a father and several brothers and sisters besides a host of relatives and friends to mourn his loss. Our sympathies are with his family.

Cow Creek

Cow Creek, Feb. 21.—Been having lots of rain the past week with a tide in the river. R. W. Minter, sold fifty hogs to Billy Hall of Booneville at 6 1-2 cents per lb. Matthew Behmyer, of Rice town has been very poorly with pneumonia but is improving. Paul Gabbard was at Buckhorn Wednesday on business. Mrs. R. W. Minter recently visited her mother and brother at Booneville. John and Mollie Wilson have recovered from measles and have returned to Buckhorn to reenter school. A very fine horse belonging to Jacob Gabbard, Sr. died a few days ago. Isaac Gabbard, Jr. is not very well. He has stomach trouble. Samuel Herndon has moved from Welchburg to the Will Caywood farm at S. Booneville. John Gabbard, who has been at Franklin, O. for some time, has come back to this place. Joseph Baker of Rice town is preparing to build a new dwelling. Corn is very scarce in this section of the country and can scarcely be bought at \$1.00 a bushel.

Conkling

Conkling, Feb. 21.—Wade Allen, age 19 years, died of pneumonia, Feb. 10th. Jessie, the infant son of Samuel Combs, died Feb. 12th of kidney trouble. Jailer Wilson and wife of Booneville have smallpox. James Stacy of White Oak Creek has been confined to his bed for several weeks. Andrew Pennington of Jackson county has moved to his new home, which he purchased from H. C. Eversole. Another tide in South Fork recently. Campbell Hughes was shot and killed at Heidelberg, Feb. 19th, cause unknown. Elder J. W. Anderson filled his regular appointment at the Narrows Saturday and Sunday. F. F. McCollum is planning to move to Berea soon.

Sturgeon

Sturgeon, Feb. 23.—Born to the wife of B. L. Brewer a fine girl. Married on the 21st, Miss Lenda

Hicknell to Daniel Rowland. Mr. Jas. Flanery is about to close a deal with Mr. Harvey Price, selling him his land for \$22.00. Flanery is planning to locate near Richmond. V. S. Brewer formerly of this place but now of Travelers' Rest, visited his son, L. B. Brewer, Saturday night and Sunday. Drummer J. G. Rowlette passed through Sturgeon Monday. Arch Vaughn is very poorly at this writing. Dr. Mahaffey is the attending physician. He reports the disease is unknown. Messrs. Thos. Wilson, Fred Brewer and Robt. McGeorge made a business trip to McKee the past week. There is strong talk of a railroad being surveyed up this creek to Buffalo. The worst weather we have had this winter was the past week. The people are plowing quite a lot in this vicinity. They are realizing a more scientific way of farming, sowing leguminous crops such as cow peas, rye, crimson clover, etc. Also subsoiling, breaking the ground deep. There will be some low land dynamited in this vicinity which I believe will prove satisfactory.

CLAY COUNTY

Vine

Vine, Feb. 21.—Mrs. A. J. Maupin was called to the bedside of her sick mother, who is not expected to live. Miss Nannie McWhorter spent Friday night with her sister at this place. Henry and Lincoln Melton of Cave Branch attended church at this place last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Maggard of Leslie county spent last week with relatives in this community. Mr. Isaac Pennington and family, who have been very poorly, are reported better. Mr. Garret March, who has had pneumonia fever, is reported better.

Disputants

Disputants, Feb. 21.—O. M. Payne has returned from the hospital at Lexington where he has been having his eyes treated. His eyes are some better. M. V. Swinford is erecting an addition to his dwelling. The smallpox has almost died out. Mr. Sidney Croucher came very near getting drowned Friday in Clear Creek. Monday is court day at Mr. Sherman Chasteen's. There are two cases to be tried; one whiskey case. Samuel Coffey is clearing

NEVER TOO LATE

Say, my friend, though you've known dismal failure,
Do not idly stand mute with despair.
There's a thought that will steadfastly thrill you,
That will brace like the keen mountain air;
It is this: not a failure is final,
Nay, no failure is final, indeed,
And there's always the great inspiration:
It is never too late to succeed.

Till he hopelessly ceases all trying,
Until then, not a man is ever downed,
For there's always the chance a new effort
With abundant success will be crowned.
So rise far above the old failures,
Let the manliness in you be freed;
And undaunted, start new, ever knowing,
It is never too late to succeed.

Start anew with a spirit determined!
Start anew and let nothing dismay!
From the jaws of defeat wrest a victory!
Many other strong souls have—you may!
Should the struggle seem hard and unending,
If a spur for the fray you should need,
Grit your teeth as you voice the great slogan:
It is never too late to succeed!

—George Whitefield Davis in The Christian Herald.

Burning Springs

Burning Springs, Feb. 20.—Mr. Huchins, who lives near here, died of a complication of diseases and old age last Tuesday. Aunt Polly, wife of Mr. Henry Thompson, died yesterday evening after a short illness of peritonitis. She leaves a husband, six sons and daughters, all adults, to mourn her sudden death. She was a highly esteemed woman, who had endeared herself to all through her truthfulness, faithfulness and friendliness. We extend the family our deepest sympathy in their great loss. Mrs. Emma Baker left Wednesday to locate in Lexington. Mr. Daniel McDaniel now occupies his home which will be sold in the spring. Mr. Richard Sames is recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia. Dr. Hornsby reports that those who were so seriously injured in the bursting of the boiler in the mill owned by Thos. Hayre, will recover. Ex-Judge Rawlings called on his friends recently. Mr. Oliver Wagers of Bright Shade is visiting at the home of Mrs. Katie White.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Boone

Boone, Feb. 23.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Blair on the 13th a boy.

A Good Fresh Young Cow For Sale

For particulars call up Phone 181
Or see Henry Lengfeller

SAYINGS OF THE DAY

In times of discontent, whether vague or well-defined, the greatest danger lies in the over-occupied or dulled mind of the generation.—William Jewett Tucker.

Memories alone are quite dead things. However numerous memories one may have, if he has no imagination he is no more than an encyclopedia.—Yoshio Markino.

When you hear a dreamy-eyed Bohemian talking about sacrificing "everything for art," you can bet he's too lazy to punch a time-clock six days a week.—F. Taylor Fraser.

The physician is becoming a scientist. He is no longer a dogmatist. The various schools of medicine are in the throes of their final struggle for existence.—R. L. Wilbur, M. D.

A man may be a theorist and yet blunder; the man that is not a theorist, and especially the man who prides himself on not being a theorist, is sure to blunder.—Fabian Franklin.

A man's philosophy is the most important thing about him. It determines everything he does. For it is the mold from which his thoughts take their shape; and thoughts are deeds in the gristle.—Bouck White.

The mere fact of realizing that the "Kingdom of Heaven is within" gives to our highest motives and acts a spiritual significance, however material they may seem at first sight. For whatever is accomplished by man springs from the invisible realm of thought.—Hendrick Christian Anderson.

POINTS ON PALMISTRY

Large hands mean a close attention to minute details.

Strong, knotted fingers show prudence and capacity.

Broad nails show the owner to be bashful and gentle.

If the palm is too large the person is coarse and animal-like.

Intellect belongs to knotted fingers, grace to smooth ones.

Smooth, conical fingers are a sign of talkativeness and levity.

A palm too slim, narrow and feeble indicates instinct without capacity.

If the outer joint of the fingers forms a knot the person has well-arranged ideas.

The hard, wrinkled hand, which is opened to its full extent with difficulty, shows intractability, a mind without pliancy.

The individual who has knots at the middle joints of the fingers always has a place for everything and everything in its place.

The person whose fingers are smooth and pointed is guided wholly by inspiration and never has a reason for what he does.

CYNICISMS

The social climber is naturally looking for a family tree.

An optimist is a person who polishes up the dark side of life.

Treat a man like a dog and he will naturally growl about it.

Many a woman has lost a good friend by marrying him.

Many a man would rather climb upward than be on the level.

Too many people view life through the wrong end of the telescope.

There is no hatred like that which one man feels for another who has grasped an opportunity he didn't see.

The great trouble with the fellow with more money than brains is that he hasn't brains enough to know it.

We are apt to lose sight of the fact that the man who sues for a girl's hand may live to sue for his freedom.

Nature is sometimes unkind. Many a pate de foie gras appetite and milk toast stomach are combined in the same man.

Many a man's religion is based on the fact that a silver dollar will make more noise when dropped in the collection plate than a \$5 bill.

THOUGHTS FOR TODAY

"Time is money," save it.

Simplicity is the keynote of success.

Nature means like nature; follow it as a guide.

Don't give your ideas away—they are worth money.

The best pictures are the most natural ones. Be natural.

Don't keep rubbish; a ship is time of war has a cleared deck.

Don't try to do a thing with one hand, when you need two.

TERRIBLE STORM

IS TEARING 'EM UP—BLIZZARD SWEEPING TOWARD THE SOUTH AND EAST.

Paralyzing Roads and Prostrating Wires—Many Cities Are Facing Grave Fuel Famine.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Chicago.—Peculiar by sleet and high winds, a blizzard came out of the northeast and continued with unabated vigor all of the day. It is still in progress, but the temperature is lowering rapidly, and the snowfall is likely to diminish in volume during the night.

The snow is drifting badly because of the high northeast wind, and trains in every direction from Chicago are reported late. They are unable to make steam because of the cold and snow blowing into the pipes and fire boxes, and the tracks are under several feet of snow in the cuts.

The sleet did much damage to wires. Los Angeles and San Diego and other cities in that district have no wire and no railroad communication. They are getting their news of the outside world by boat from San Francisco.

The total of death in the storm is reported to be eight.

BAD RAIL STRUCK

Seven Passengers Are Injured When Pennsylvania Coach Is Ditched.

Sharon, Pa.—Seven persons were badly injured and scores of others escaped with slight bruises, when Pennsylvania Train No. 216, south-bound, was ditched at Pymatung, eight miles north of here. A spreading rail caused the accident. The train was running full speed, in a blinding snowstorm, when the locomotive struck the laid rail. The engine remained upright, but the six coaches left the track and were overturned, going down an embankment. The injured were brought to Sharon on an Erie train which passed the scene of the accident on the parallel track, about half an hour later.

ALMSHOUSE IN RUINS

Port Huron, Mich.—Seventy-three inmates of the St. Clair County Poorhouse at Goodell's were rendered temporarily homeless by a fire which destroyed the structure. Some of the inmates, old and feeble, had to be carried from the building, but none of them was injured. They were given shelter in Maccabee Hall and nearby homes.

BELL BLOWN FROM STEEPLE

Paris.—At Dijon a hurricane blew the bell out of the tower of the Church of Notre Dame, a 13th-century structure, and sent it crashing through the roof of the chancel. The edifice was so shaken that the tall steeple threatens to fall at any moment, and the police have roped off the adjoining streets.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn.—New corn is quoted as follows: No. 2 white 70¢@71¢, No. 3 white 67¢@68¢, No. 4 white 65¢@66¢, No. 2 yellow 66¢@67¢, No. 3 yellow 63¢@64¢, No. 4 yellow 61¢@62¢, No. 2 mixed 66¢@67¢, No. 3 mixed 64¢@65¢, No. 4 mixed 61¢@62¢, mixed ear 65¢@66¢, white ear 65¢@66¢, yellow ear 65¢@66¢.

Hay.—No. 1 timothy \$18@18.50, standard timothy \$17@17.50, No. 2 timothy \$16@16.50, No. 3 timothy \$14, No. 1 clover mixed \$15, No. 2 clover mixed \$13, No. 1 clover \$14@14.50, No. 2 clover \$12@12.50.

Oats.—No. 2 white 43¢@43½¢, standard white 42½¢@43¢, No. 3 white 41¢@42¢, No. 4 white 39¢@40¢, No. 2 mixed 41½¢, No. 3 mixed 40½¢@41¢, No. 4 mixed 39¢@40¢.

Wheat.—No. 2 red 99¢@1.00, No. 3 red 98¢@99¢, No. 4 red 86¢@87¢. Poultry.—Hens, 5 lbs and over 16½¢, 3½ lbs and over, 16¢; young steady roosters, 12¢; roosters, 11½¢; springers, under 2½ lbs, 19¢; springers, 2½ lbs and over, 18¢; spring ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 16¢; ducks, under 4 lbs, 15¢; turkeys, toms, old, 21¢; young turkeys, 9 lbs and over, 21¢.

Eggs.—Prime firsts 23½¢, firsts 22½¢, ordinary firsts 21½¢, seconds 20¢.

Cattle.—Shippers \$4.50@4.80, extra \$4.10@4.25; butcher steers, extra \$7.90@8.10, good to choice \$6.75@7.75, common to fair \$5.50@6.65; heifers, extra \$7.75@7.90, good to choice \$6.75@7.65, common to fair \$5.60@6.60; cows, extra \$6.35@6.60, good to choice \$5.75@6.45, common to fair \$3.50@5.60; canners, \$3.25@4.25.

Bulls.—Bologna \$6.50@7.25, extra \$7.35, fat bulls \$7@7.75.

Calves.—Extra \$12, fair to good \$9.50@12, common and large \$6@11.50.

Hogs.—Selected heavy \$8.95@9.00, good to choice packers and butchers \$8.95@9.00, mixed packers \$8.90@8.95, stage \$5@7.60, extra \$7.65@7.75, common to heavy fat sows \$6@8.40, extra \$8.50, light shippers \$8.25@9, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$8@8.

FOREIGN SOLDIERS DEPORTED.

Chihuahua.—Gen. Villa ordered all foreign soldiers in his army, especially those of American or British antecedents, and all foreigners in the state of Chihuahua, except those who are in business or are vouched for by business men, to be immediately deported. He gives as his reason for this order that so many foreigners are coming into this country and being reported missing or having been executed that the constitutional cause is being greatly injured.